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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

SEASONAL FACTORS INFLUENCE NONFARM WORKFORCE

South Carolina's nonagricultural employment increased 14,900 in September reaching a record high of 1,362,700. Again due to a gain in the number of jobs in education, the public sector added 19,100 jobs, while the private sector dropped 4,200. Overall, nonfarm employment exceeded the measure of a year ago by 44,000.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

The government job count increased 19,100 bringing the workforce total to 260,400, a gain of 13,900 from the same period a year ago. State educational institutions added 5,600 employees, while local education added 15,500, accounting for the overall gain in the public sector. Federal government lost 1,600 employees due to termination of summer workers.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT LOWERED IN SEPTEMBER

The number of jobs in the private sector dropped 4,200 to 1,102,300 during September. All major industry divisions experienced declines except transportation and public utilities, where the employment level remained unchanged. As summer ended and building activities slowed, construction lost 1,300 workers. The majority of the decrease was reported in special trade contracting, which was down 800 over the month. Private sector employment also showed the effects of the seasonal slowdown of tourism. Trade lost 900 employees in September with the entire loss occurring in the retail division (-1000). Wholesale trade added 100 workers. The finance, insurance, and real estate workforce declined 800 in September, bringing the total to 59,700. Banking and real estate accounted for practically all of the decline. The decrease could be attributed to seasonal reductions in the housing industry.

Services lost 500 jobs over the month as significant seasonal losses were recorded in hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services. Manufacturing saw a drop of 700, pushing the employment level down to 362,600. Layoffs and plant closings in the soft-good sector were solely responsible for the decline of manufacturing employment. The nondurable workforce, at 241,100, was down 1,200 from one month earlier and 1,400 from September, 1985. Moderate losses were evident throughout nondurables with the exception of printing and publishing. Food and kindred products were the only soft-good industry to report no change in employment over the month. Textile employment dropped to 102,200, as 500 persons were placed on temporary layoff. Durable-good employment moved upward 500 in September. With the exception of fabricated metal products, all industry groups within the hard-good sector either saw employment growth or were unchanged from one month earlier.

SEASONALLY AFFECTED FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

Nonfarm wage and salary female employment in South Carolina, increasing 12,400, rose to 625,200 during September. Cyclical growth in government education more than offset the loss of 1,300 women workers in the private sector.

The number of jobs occupied by women in the government sector gained 13,700 to 146,000. The return of 14,300 females in educational jobs for the beginning of the school year produced the positive movement. On the negative side, moderate decreases were noted in federal government (-400) and state government other than education (-200). The final division in the public sector, local government outside of schools, was unchanged from August.

In the private sector, all major divisions except services reported declines. Educational services offset seasonal cutbacks in the tourist industry, allowing services to gain 400 workers. Wholesale and retail trade, with seasonal reductions on the retail side of the picture, posted the greatest decline, losing 700. Manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported similar downturns of 400. Within manufacturing, an increase of 300 in the durable-good sector was overshadowed by a 700 drop in nondurable goods. Construction, and transportation and public utilities recorded minute losses of 100 each.

The number of women employed in South Carolina rose 21,200 over the comparable year-ago period. With the exception of manufacturing, all major divisions experienced growth or remained constant during the twelve months. Wholesale and retail trade reported the largest expansion (+7,200), followed closely by services (+7,100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate plunged to 5.4% in September, the lowest figure in almost seven years. This rate represented 90,500 jobless individuals, a drop of 7,700 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed in large measure to the restaffing of state and local schools for the fall semester. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,662,800	1,662,100	1,592,000	1,656,600	1,651,200	1,585,800
Total Employment	1,572,300	1,563,900	1,493,000	1,557,900	1,551,200	1,478,600
Total Unemployment	90,500	98,200	99,000	98,700	100,000	107,200
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	227,560	227,110	211,270	229,270	227,510	215,390
Total Employment	218,110	216,480	202,460	221,040	218,870	208,050
Total Unemployment	9,450	10,630	8,810	8,230	8,640	7,340
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	327,320	324,950	313,220
Total Employment	313,030	309,300	295,630
Total Unemployment	14,290	15,650	17,590
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.8	5.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,244	119,471	115,850	118,220	118,182	115,790
Total Employment	110,229	111,515	107,867	109,891	110,155	107,519
Total Unemployment	8,015	7,955	7,984	8,329	8,027	8,271
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,000 to reach a level of 181,500 in September. Government, more specifically local government, was the largest contributor to this positive trend, as nonfaculty personnel returned to schools for the fall term. Local government employment increased 1,900 during the month. Federal government saw a 300 worker drop, while state government remained unchanged at 12,900. Private sector employment decreased 600, as four of the six major industries reported losses over the month. Finance, insurance, and real estate had the largest monthly decline, dropping 300 to 8,300. Both transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade recorded declines of 200. The final major industry to register a downturn was construction, decreasing 100. On the positive side, manufacturing employment edged up 100 with the entire increase centered in nondurable goods. The number of workers in services was also up 100 in September.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural workforce expanded by 3,000 workers in September, due to an upward seasonal trend in government. The growth in government (+2,300) was centered in the local division, where 2,300 staff members resumed their jobs. An increase of 200 workers in state government was offset by a 200 employee drop in federal government. The private sector employment figure was up 700 over the previous month's total of 155,200. Approximately 85% of the upturn was in services where workstudy students returned to work at the beginning of the school year. Trade saw a moderate 200 upturn with both the wholesale and retail groups experiencing similar increases of 100. The only industry to report a decline was construction, down 100. Employment in manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged in September.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 4,500 in September to a level of 293,100. The rise in employment was caused by expanded job levels in both the public and private sectors. Employment in the public sector realized the largest over-the-month gain of 3,500 positions. Responding to educational advances, state and local government saw a combined growth of 3,500. The federal job count was unchanged at 2,000 from September to October. Approximately 1,000 jobs were added to the private sector during September. Services were responsible for 60% of the private sector growth. Positive movement was also experienced in transportation and public utilities (+200), and trade (+200). Manufacturing positions rose 100 to 96,300. During September, negative employment trends were found in finance, insurance and real estate where seasonal cutbacks resulted in a loss of 100 jobs. The number of jobs in construction was unchanged from 20,700 in September.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate climbed to 7.0% of the labor force in September. . . the highest rate since June. Nonfarm employment was up 107,000 last month, after rising 156,000 in August. The employment gain was centered in service-producing industries, where 150,000 jobs were added. Total good-producing employment dropped 43,000, with manufacturing employment down 38,000. Factory employment has fallen approximately 200,000 this year. Manufacturing jobs have declined fairly steadily since mid-1984 and have regained only about 44% of the jobs lost in the 1981-1982 recession. Another industry suffering from a weak economy is oil and gas extraction, where nearly half of the jobs have been lost. On the positive side, construction reported a slight upswing of 2,000. Employment in transportation and public utilities was up 29,000 in September, but would have declined slightly except for the effect of workers returning from strike. Jobs in retail trade, business services, and finance continued upward.

Americans worked shorter weeks during September. . . The average workweek for nonfarm personnel was down to 34.7 hours from 34.8. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 40.8 hours, and factory overtime remained at 3.5 hours. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers gained $0.02 to $8.77.

Producer prices advanced 0.4% in September. . . The rise was caused primarily by a turnabout in energy prices, which grew 3.7% last month after declining most of the year. So far this year energy declines have held down producer prices and masked moderate price increases for many other goods. The jump in energy prices in September resulted from a 9.2% hike in gasoline prices and a 7.7% upturn in fuel oil costs. Food prices fell 0.2% during the month, reflecting the end of the drought in the Southeast.

Retail sales were up 4.6% last month. . . The September sales gain, which included a 19.5% surge in auto sales, followed a 1.5% rise in August, when car sales grew 4.1%. Strong car buying resulted from generous incentive financing programs offered by auto makers. Excluding automobiles, sales advanced just 0.1% last month. Other areas showing purchasing strength in September were building materials (+1.3%), home furnishings (+1.4%), and gasoline stations (+0.4%). On the downside, general merchandise store sales fell 1.3%, while apparel dropped 0.6%. One reason for the declines in general merchandise and apparel store sales was the unusually warm weather in September which made people reluctant to buy the fall and winter clothing on display.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts plunged 7.6% in September. . . The drop in housing starts suggests that construction activity won't supply as much of a push to the overall economy in the coming months as it did earlier in the year. Through the nearly four-year-old economic expansion, housing has played an important role through growing construction activity and by spurring related industries with demand for such items as home furnishings and appliances. Now, many economists see slowing housing activity removing some of the impetus from the economy. Starts of single-family homes were down 6.9% last month, while multi-family starts decreased 8.9%. The only bright spots in housing activity were an 11.0% increase in building permit issuance in the Northeast and a 1.4% rise nationwide to build single-family homes.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities rose a minute 0.1% in September. . . Manufacturing output was up 0.3% last month after a 0.1% gain in August. Production of durable goods grew 0.3%, while nondurables increased 0.2%. Mining output fell 0.4%, following a 0.6% downturn the prior month, leaving this category 11.0% below the level of one year earlier. Within mining, however, oil and gas drilling reported upturns for the second month in a row after reporting sharp cutbacks earlier this year.

ANNUAL PAY LEVELS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

According to the latest news release from the United States Department of Labor, average annual pay levels for all five of South Carolina's metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) increased moderately between 1984 and 1985. The Florence MSA reported the largest upturn in annual pay, gaining 5.3% or $783 during the year, followed closely by the Anderson (+4.5%) and Greenville-Spartanburg (+4.5%) MSA's. Also registering gains in average annual pay were Columbia (+4.2%) and Charleston (+2.4%). As a comparison, the national average for annual pay levels was up 4.7%. Although all South Carolina MSA's did register substantial growth, their average annual pay levels were far below the national pay level of $19,816. The Greenville-Spartanburg MSA ($16,839) was responsible for the highest average annual pay in South Carolina, followed by Columbia ($16,533), Charleston ($15,970), Florence ($15,478) and Anderson ($15,349).

All wages were based on records submitted through the unemployment insurance system by employers covered under the S.C. Employment Security Law. Approximately 96% of all employment in South Carolina is covered under this law.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT DECLINE

South Carolina's average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers declined $0.01 to $7.96 during September. The nondurable-good sector was totally responsible for the drop, as hourly earnings in this sector decreased $0.02 to $7.86. Within nondurables, the most significant losses were seen in food and kindred products (-$0.05), and chemicals and allied products (-$0.05). These losses were attributed to lower premiums and less overtime hours worked.

The durable-good sector experienced an advance of $0.01 in hourly earnings over the month. All industry divisions within durables saw increases, except furniture and fixtures, and electrical and electronic equipment.

The state's production workers' average weekly wages were up $1.18 over August's figure of $327.57. Wages in the hard-good sector rose $2.05, while soft-good earnings dropped $0.03 on the average per week.

Throughout the nation, an $0.08 increase was seen in manufacturing average hourly earnings with both durables and nondurables adding to the gain.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.96	$ 7.97	$ 7.63	$ 7.82	$ 7.87	$ 7.57
Average Weekly Earnings	$328.75	$327.57	$312.83	$315.93	$320.31	$307.34
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.56	$ 99.69	$ 96.40	$ 95.68	$ 97.48	$ 94.71

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.81	$ 7.79	$ 7.41	$ 9.75	$ 9.67	$ 9.57
Average Weekly Earnings	$324.90	$322.51	$306.03	$399.75	$393.57	$390.46
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.39	$ 98.15	$ 94.31	$121.06	$119.77	$120.33

PREMIUM HOURS REMAIN THE SAME

South Carolina's production workers' average overtime hours remained at 3.9 hours during September. Offsetting trends in nondurable and durable goods caused a stabilizing effect on overall manufacturing overtime hours. Nondurable goods were unchanged from 3.9 in October, while durables gained 0.2 hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours declined 0.6 hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	4.5
Durable Goods	4.0	3.8	4.5
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.5

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO RISE

Hourly increases in both the durable-and nondurable-good sectors caused South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek to gain 0.2 hour to 41.3. The hard-good sector displayed a 0.2 hour advance, while the soft-good sector experienced an upturn of 0.1 hour. Within durables, advances were seen in lumber and wood products (+0.8); fabricated metal products (+0.7); and machinery, except electrical (+0.1). No change in weekly hours was recorded in the furniture and fixtures industry. Contributing to the rise in nondurables were food and kindred products (+1.1), and textile mill products (+0.4). Other components of the nondurable-good sector showed negative movement. The overall factor contributing to this month's climb in manufacturing production hours was a longer scheduled workweek.

Nationally, the average workweek for factory production workers gained 0.3 hour to reach 41.0 in September, along with a 0.2 hour increase in overtime.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX SHOWS MODERATE UPTURN

The manufacturing production worker productivity index gained 0.5 point to 106.1 in September. The growth was caused primarily by a 0.2 hour increase in average weekly hours. The September index was 2.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 108.2.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	106.1	105.6	108.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	144.5	143.3	147.5
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.4	93.4	95.2
Textile Productivity Index	67.5	67.1	67.1
Apparel Productivity Index	98.8	100.2	106.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CONTINUE A DOWNWARD TREND

Unemployment rates dropped in 36 of South Carolina's 46 counties in September. When compared to a year ago, September's jobless rates were lower in 34 counties. Unemployment rates ranged from a high of 11.3% in Bamberg County to a low of 3.2% in Beaufort County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 42 counties. Forty-one of these counties showed an upturn in nonmanufacturing, and 10 counties reported a rise in manufacturing. Nine counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 43 counties showed increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Counselor	99	Mental Health Coun.	12	17	X		$25,000	X		Florence
Drafter, Computer	57	None	N/A	14	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Registered Nurse	19	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000		X	Conway
Legal Secretary	20	Finance Secretary	34	13	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Machine Design Eng.	12	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Lancaster
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Sumter
Laboratory Tester	99	None	N/A	12	X		$16,640	X		Rock Hill
Medical Lab. Tech.	57	None	N/A	14	X		$14,000		X	Spartanburg
Mental Health Coun.	21	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Truck Driver, Heavy	99	None	N/A	12	X		$19,760		X	Kingstree
Accounting Clerk	11	Computer Operator	60	13	X		$14,000	X		Greenwood
Teacher, Art	60	None	N/A	16	X		$14,000		X	Florence
Textile Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000		X	Union

*There are currently more than 104,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1362.7	1347.8	1318.7	+ 14.9	+ 44.0
Total Private	1102.3	1106.5	1072.2	- 4.2	+ 30.1
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	90.0	91.3	86.3	- 1.3	+ 3.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.0	13.1	0.0	- 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	44.4	41.3	- 0.8	+ 2.3
Electrical Work	9.3	9.6	8.7	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.6	363.3	364.9	- 0.7	- 2.3
Durable Goods	121.5	121.0	122.4	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	241.1	242.3	242.5	- 1.2	- 1.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	57.1	56.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	17.0	16.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	2.6	2.7	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Communication	12.4	12.1	12.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.1	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.8	16.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Electric Services	10.9	11.1	10.9	- 0.2	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	302.7	303.6	287.8	- 0.9	+ 14.9
Wholesale Trade	57.6	57.5	56.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.4	30.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.5	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.2	26.1	25.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Retail Trade	245.1	246.1	231.3	- 1.0	+ 13.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.8	27.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Department Stores	18.7	18.8	18.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Food Stores	40.8	41.0	39.7	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Grocery Stores	38.2	38.4	37.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.7	60.5	58.0	- 0.8	+ 1.7
Banking	15.0	15.4	15.0	- 0.4	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	15.3	14.9	- 0.4	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.5	8.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	12.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	228.4	228.9	216.6	- 0.5	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.7	22.7	21.1	- 1.0	+ 0.6
Health Services	45.2	45.2	43.8	0.0	+ 1.4
Hospitals	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	22.5	19.8	21.6	+ 2.7	+ 0.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.9	12.1	13.0	+ 0.8	- 0.1
Total Government	260.4	241.3	246.5	+ 19.1	+ 13.9
Total Federal Government	38.6	40.2	38.0	- 1.6	+ 0.6
Total State Government	85.3	80.0	75.4	+ 5.3	+ 9.9
State Education	37.6	32.0	31.1	+ 5.6	+ 6.5
Other State Government	47.7	48.0	44.3	- 0.3	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	136.5	121.1	133.1	+ 15.4	+ 3.4
Local Education	78.9	63.4	79.1	+ 15.5	- 0.2
Other Local Government	57.6	57.7	54.0	- 0.1	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Manufacturing	362.6	363.3	364.9	- 0.7	- 2.3
Durable Goods	121.5	121.0	122.4	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.7	15.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.8	0.0	- 0.4
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.7	0.0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.4	3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.8	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.5	15.4	- 0.1	0.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.8	28.6	28.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.5	1.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	5.9	5.9	6.3	0.0	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.6	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.4	21.3	21.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	3.0	3.1	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	7.8	7.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	- 0.5
Transportation Equipment	8.1	8.0	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	241.1	242.3	242.5	- 1.2	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	16.0	15.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.8	2.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.2	102.7	102.8	- 0.5	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.5	28.3	- 0.4	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.3	29.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.7	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.7	7.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	9.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.5	8.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.8	44.0	44.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.9	9.1	- 0.5	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.1	6.3	6.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.2	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.7	5.7	6.0	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.0	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	16.1	15.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.6	4.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.1	10.0	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.8	32.4	- 0.3	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.6	- 0.2	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.2	20.4	20.2	- 0.2	0.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.3	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1353.4	1351.4	1309.6	+ 2.0	+ 43.8
Total Private	1090.2	1089.3	1060.4	+ 0.9	+ 29.8
Construction	89.2	88.7	85.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.7
Manufacturing	359.7	361.9	362.0	- 2.2	- 2.3
Durable Goods	120.5	120.9	121.4	- 0.4	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.8	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.4	15.3	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.7	28.7	28.8	0.0	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	5.9	5.8	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.5	21.4	- 0.4	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	239.2	241.0	240.6	- 1.8	- 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.8	15.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	101.3	102.6	101.9	- 1.3	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.9	27.6	28.1	- 0.7	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.8	29.4	29.4	- 0.6	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.8	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.7	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.4	43.9	44.4	- 0.5	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.8	9.0	- 0.5	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.9	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	16.0	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.0	9.9	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.4	31.8	32.3	- 0.4	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.6	- 0.2	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	56.8	56.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	16.8	16.6	16.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Communication	12.5	12.2	12.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	297.7	295.6	283.0	+ 2.1	+ 14.7
Wholesale Trade	56.9	56.4	55.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Retail Trade	240.8	239.2	227.2	+ 1.6	+ 13.6
General Merchandise Stores	27.9	27.9	27.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Food Stores	40.0	39.9	38.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.2	59.1	57.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	225.5	225.4	213.8	+ 0.1	+ 11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.3	20.0	19.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Educational Services	22.7	23.5	21.8	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Total Government	263.2	262.1	249.2	+ 1.1	+ 14.0
Total Federal Government	39.1	40.2	38.5	- 1.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government	85.5	85.4	75.6	+ 0.1	+ 9.9
Total Local Government	138.6	136.5	135.1	+ 2.1	+ 3.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	COLUMBIA Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	293.1	288.6	287.8	213.0	210.0	208.3
Construction	20.7	20.7	20.5	13.7	13.8	13.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.4	10.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96.3	96.2	97.2	27.7	27.7	28.1
Durable Goods	29.3	29.2	29.7	13.4	13.4	13.5
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	11.0	11.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.2	2.0	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.0	67.0	67.5	14.3	14.3	14.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.1	31.0	31.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.2	9.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.2	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.7	9.8	9.9	2.2	2.1	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.7	5.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.4	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.7	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.6	67.4	64.8	47.2	47.0	45.5
Wholesale Trade	15.6	15.7	15.6	12.7	12.6	12.4
Retail Trade	52.0	51.7	49.2	34.5	34.4	33.1
General Merchandise Stores	7.3	7.2	6.6	4.7	4.7	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	11.1	11.1	18.3	18.3	17.0
Banking	-	-	-	6.4	6.5	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.7	48.1	46.7	39.3	38.7	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	10.0	9.7
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.7	7.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.7	3.3
Total Government	37.8	34.3	37.1	57.1	54.8	56.8
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	8.0	8.2	8.0
Total State Government	11.5	10.6	10.6	30.3	30.1	30.6
Total Local Government	24.3	21.7	24.6	18.8	16.5	18.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

September, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	181.5	180.5	175.2	43.6	43.5	43.1
Construction	13.8	13.9	13.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	19.9	12.5	12.5	12.1
Durable Goods	11.7	11.7	11.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.5	8.7	10.2	10.3	9.8
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.8	.8	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.5	9.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.8	43.0	42.3	8.0	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.6	34.9	34.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.6	8.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.6	36.5	33.3	8.8	9.0	8.8
Total Government	50.3	48.7	48.5	5.6	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.6	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	12.9	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.1	16.2	16.7	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	47.7	48.5	47.0	46.9	46.8
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.5	19.3	20.0	13.4	13.4	13.3
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.5	14.8	9.1	9.0	9.0
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	3.2	3.3	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.5	7.4	7.5
Total Government	7.7	7.5	7.3	8.6	8.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1986

Industry	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Net Change From Aug. 1986	Net Change From Sept. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	625.2	612.8	604.0	+ 12.4	+ 21.2
Total Private	479.2	480.5	464.8	- 1.3	+ 14.4
Construction	7.3	7.4	7.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	147.2	147.6	148.4	- 0.4	- 1.2
Durable Goods	38.7	38.4	38.9	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	7.8	8.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.7	12.6	12.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.5	109.2	109.5	- 0.7	- 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.3	5.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.8	44.2	44.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.8	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.9	13.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.9	37.1	37.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.5	8.0	8.1	- 0.5	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.4	13.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.5	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.1	8.4	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.8	12.7	- 0.1	0.0
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.6	146.3	138.4	- 0.7	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.9	13.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	131.7	132.4	124.7	- 0.7	+ 7.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.7	20.8	20.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	18.7	18.8	18.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.7	37.1	35.7	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Banking	11.2	11.6	11.2	- 0.4	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	129.3	128.9	122.2	+ 0.4	+ 7.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.6	15.1	14.0	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Health Services	37.5	37.3	36.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Hospitals	13.0	12.9	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	13.9	12.0	13.2	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
Total Government	146.0	132.3	139.2	+ 13.7	+ 6.8
Total Federal Government	11.8	12.2	11.7	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Total State Government	46.2	43.7	41.1	+ 2.5	+ 5.1
State Education	18.1	15.4	14.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.2
Other State Government	28.1	28.3	26.2	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	88.0	76.4	86.4	+ 11.6	+ 1.6
Local Education	59.2	47.6	59.4	+ 11.6	- 0.2
Other Local Government	28.8	28.8	27.0	0.0	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.8	283.0	284.6	328.75	327.57	312.83	41.3	41.1	41.0	7.96	7.97	7.63
DURABLE GOODS	93.7	93.4	93.9	341.09	339.04	329.89	41.8	41.6	41.6	8.16	8.15	7.93
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.9	12.6	308.38	299.21	307.73	41.9	41.1	42.8	7.36	7.28	7.19
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.0	282.49	286.18	280.43	41.0	41.0	41.3	6.89	6.98	6.79
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.6	8.3	388.80	392.01	380.61	43.2	43.8	43.3	9.00	8.95	8.79
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.4	12.1	330.48	322.40	321.31	40.7	40.0	41.3	8.12	8.06	7.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.6	20.3	20.4	365.51	363.80	353.64	42.7	42.6	42.2	8.56	8.54	8.38
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.8	4.1	352.13	356.21	311.60	43.1	43.6	41.0	8.17	8.17	7.60
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.4	16.3	16.6	293.13	296.21	290.60	40.1	40.3	39.7	7.31	7.35	7.32
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.7	317.60	317.18	306.09	39.9	40.2	39.7	7.96	7.89	7.71
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.1	189.6	190.7	322.26	322.29	304.03	41.0	40.9	40.7	7.86	7.88	7.41
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.3	10.2	292.32	286.64	269.34	41.7	40.6	41.5	7.01	7.06	6.49
Textile Mill Products	89.8	90.1	90.4	304.93	301.17	289.27	41.6	41.2	40.8	7.33	7.31	7.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	25.0	25.7	311.75	306.18	303.42	42.3	41.6	42.2	7.37	7.36	7.19
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.2	26.4	26.8	308.66	307.04	290.21	40.4	40.4	39.7	7.64	7.60	7.31
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	7.4	276.08	270.92	269.45	40.9	39.9	39.8	6.75	6.79	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.0	12.0	319.62	319.70	307.10	42.0	41.9	41.5	7.61	7.63	7.40
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.7	2.9	301.50	312.99	309.21	40.2	41.9	42.3	7.50	7.47	7.31
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.4	8.4	289.07	281.88	261.58	44.2	43.5	41.0	6.54	6.48	6.38
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.6	36.8	37.3	199.43	199.88	189.38	37.7	38.0	37.8	5.29	5.26	5.01
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.7	8.1	8.3	193.16	192.15	187.40	37.8	38.2	38.8	5.11	5.03	4.83
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.8	11.7	12.4	171.24	175.08	168.17	35.9	36.4	36.4	4.77	4.81	4.62
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.3	10.9	530.40	537.74	509.97	44.2	44.7	44.5	12.00	12.03	11.46
Printing and Publishing	5.5	5.6	5.5	304.19	303.32	288.14	36.3	36.5	36.8	8.38	8.31	7.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.3	19.4	19.9	492.90	496.18	481.10	42.2	42.3	42.5	11.68	11.73	11.32

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.9	19.8	20.3	315.93	320.31	307.34	40.4	40.7	40.6	7.82	7.87	7.57
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	9.4	295.32	295.32	293.38	40.4	40.4	40.3	7.31	7.31	7.28
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	312.61	288.86	331.20	43.0	40.8	45.0	7.27	7.08	7.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	341.90	343.54	297.75	41.9	42.1	36.4	8.16	8.16	8.18
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.6	10.9	334.11	341.52	319.84	40.4	40.9	40.9	8.27	8.35	7.82
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.6	1.7	299.52	278.39	279.30	41.6	39.1	39.9	7.20	7.12	7.00
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.0	2.2	185.55	182.47	181.17	38.1	37.7	36.6	4.87	4.84	4.95

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.3	72.6	73.2	324.90	322.51	306.03	41.6	41.4	41.3	7.81	7.79	7.41
Durable Goods	21.2	21.3	21.5	339.39	334.88	323.05	41.9	41.6	41.1	8.10	8.05	7.86
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.8	7.9	374.51	373.22	360.29	43.7	43.6	43.2	8.57	8.56	8.34
Nondurable Goods	51.1	51.3	51.7	318.78	316.42	299.32	41.4	41.2	41.4	7.70	7.68	7.23
Textile Mill Products	27.1	27.1	27.4	305.03	303.05	290.87	41.5	41.4	41.2	7.35	7.32	7.06
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	9.0	302.74	303.14	280.37	40.8	40.8	39.6	7.42	7.43	7.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.4	316.20	315.24	292.13	42.5	42.6	40.8	7.44	7.40	7.16
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	247.57	239.04	310.07	36.3	36.0	45.8	6.82	6.64	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	2.4	323.99	313.96	313.91	44.2	42.6	46.3	7.33	7.37	6.78
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.7	7.8	7.8	188.33	184.46	187.73	37.0	36.6	40.9	5.09	5.04	4.59
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.6	1.6	133.88	133.72	158.84	31.8	32.3	36.6	4.21	4.14	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.9	433.30	422.44	380.18	43.2	42.8	41.1	10.03	9.87	9.25

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
September, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,600	6,510	6,380	3,350	3,360	3,540	3,250	3,150	2,840
AIKEN---------	43,950	43,500	42,220	18,140	18,590	18,690	25,810	24,910	23,530
ALLENDALE-----	2,910	2,770	2,970	1,100	1,080	1,290	1,810	1,690	1,680
ANDERSON------	48,200	47,700	48,500	19,500	19,300	20,100	28,700	28,400	28,400
BAMBERG-------	4,450	4,580	4,280	1,350	1,530	1,420	3,100	3,050	2,860
BARNWELL------	8,380	8,210	7,920	3,440	3,450	3,360	4,940	4,760	4,560
BEAUFORT------	35,940	35,930	31,420	1,350	1,320	1,360	34,590	34,610	30,060
BERKELEY------	22,300	22,200	21,300	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,400	16,300	15,600
CALHOUN-------	3,750	3,660	3,560	2,060	2,080	2,060	1,690	1,580	1,500
CHARLESTON----	142,900	142,400	138,300	9,900	10,000	9,800	133,000	132,400	128,500
CHEROKEE------	17,220	16,370	16,320	8,660	8,410	8,570	8,560	7,960	7,750
CHESTER-------	11,520	11,550	11,070	5,520	5,620	5,590	6,000	5,930	5,480
CHESTERFIELD--	13,610	13,570	12,590	7,350	7,470	6,950	6,260	6,100	5,640
CLARENDON-----	6,730	6,680	6,440	1,540	1,590	1,560	5,190	5,090	4,880
COLLETON------	9,920	9,760	9,450	2,540	2,540	2,570	7,380	7,220	6,880
DARLINGTON----	19,970	19,760	18,750	7,120	7,160	6,960	12,850	12,600	11,790
DILLON--------	9,220	8,950	8,760	3,550	3,560	3,550	5,670	5,390	5,210
DORCHESTER----	16,300	15,900	15,600	4,500	4,300	4,400	11,800	11,600	11,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,390	4,250	4,240	1,960	1,950	1,850	2,430	2,300	2,390
FAIRFIELD-----	6,930	7,000	6,790	2,390	2,450	2,470	4,540	4,550	4,320
FLORENCE------	47,000	46,900	46,800	13,400	13,400	13,300	33,600	33,500	33,500
GEORGETOWN----	15,960	15,890	14,710	4,670	4,720	4,340	11,290	11,170	10,370
GREENVILLE----	168,000	165,700	163,800	49,000	48,900	49,000	119,000	116,800	114,800
GREENWOOD-----	26,940	26,620	25,670	10,770	10,810	10,980	16,170	15,810	14,690
HAMPTON-------	4,940	4,680	4,720	1,760	1,780	1,770	3,180	2,900	2,950
HORRY---------	58,500	59,660	56,730	5,550	5,550	5,720	52,950	54,110	51,010
JASPER--------	3,370	3,290	3,210	210	200	200	3,160	3,090	3,010
KERSHAW-------	15,250	14,780	14,510	6,510	6,550	6,650	8,740	8,230	7,860
LANCASTER-----	18,200	18,080	17,610	8,980	9,060	9,400	9,220	9,020	8,210
LAURENS-------	18,010	17,630	17,370	7,670	7,760	7,900	10,340	9,870	9,470
LEE-----------	3,370	3,360	3,270	1,020	1,030	1,040	2,350	2,330	2,230
LEXINGTON-----	47,700	47,300	46,200	13,100	13,100	13,400	34,600	34,200	32,800
McCORMICK-----	2,040	1,860	1,830	790	800	800	1,250	1,060	1,030
MARION--------	12,180	11,980	11,420	5,650	5,710	5,550	6,530	6,270	5,870
MARLBORO------	8,870	8,620	8,460	4,050	4,060	4,070	4,820	4,560	4,390
NEWBERRY------	11,100	10,860	10,820	4,780	4,810	5,080	6,320	6,050	5,740
OCONEE--------	22,170	22,150	20,920	9,900	9,990	9,670	12,270	12,160	11,250
ORANGEBURG----	28,200	27,240	25,960	9,100	8,860	8,520	19,100	18,380	17,440
PICKENS-------	31,100	30,300	31,200	11,100	11,100	11,500	20,000	19,200	19,700
RICHLAND------	165,300	162,700	162,100	14,600	14,600	14,700	150,700	148,100	147,400
SALUDA--------	3,270	3,220	3,110	1,170	1,130	1,200	2,100	2,090	1,910
SPARTANBURG---	94,000	92,600	92,800	36,200	36,200	36,700	57,800	56,400	56,100
SUMTER--------	30,400	30,110	29,440	8,410	8,450	8,980	21,990	21,660	20,460
UNION---------	10,480	10,330	10,030	5,660	5,660	5,740	4,820	4,670	4,290
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,320	10,240	9,780	3,830	3,870	3,790	6,490	6,370	5,990
YORK----------	43,600	43,500	43,000	12,500	12,500	12,100	31,100	31,000	30,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
September, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,770	10,950	10,830	950	1,100	1,170	8.8	10.0	10.8
AIKEN---------	55,920	55,330	53,800	3,560	3,190	3,680	6.4	5.8	6.8
ALLENDALE-----	4,710	4,640	4,800	410	430	350	8.7	9.3	7.3
ANDERSON------	68,670	68,640	68,040	4,110	4,550	5,390	6.0	6.6	7.9
BAMBERG-------	7,280	7,420	7,120	820	690	820	11.3	9.3	11.5
BARNWELL------	10,330	10,230	9,930	820	780	800	7.9	7.6	8.1
BEAUFORT------	40,660	41,400	36,150	1,300	1,300	1,130	3.2	3.1	3.1
BERKELEY------	54,340	54,120	50,360	2,260	2,430	2,020	4.2	4.5	4.0
CALHOUN-------	5,220	5,280	5,110	410	490	460	7.9	9.3	9.0
CHARLESTON----	139,280	139,070	129,220	5,970	6,760	5,480	4.3	4.9	4.2
CHEROKEE------	22,860	22,180	22,230	1,260	1,370	1,470	5.5	6.2	6.6
CHESTER-------	14,380	14,360	14,190	1,430	1,230	1,580	9.9	8.6	11.1
CHESTERFIELD--	21,070	21,370	20,230	1,270	1,380	1,640	6.0	6.5	8.1
CLARENDON-----	12,850	13,150	12,460	1,140	1,350	1,080	8.9	10.3	8.7
COLLETON------	18,880	18,830	18,270	1,250	1,350	1,250	6.6	7.2	6.8
DARLINGTON----	28,320	28,680	27,660	2,240	2,560	2,770	7.9	8.9	10.0
DILLON--------	15,010	14,940	14,860	1,110	1,180	1,440	7.4	7.9	9.7
DORCHESTER----	33,940	33,910	31,690	1,210	1,430	1,310	3.6	4.2	4.1
EDGEFIELD-----	7,250	7,320	7,280	340	490	500	4.7	6.7	6.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,780	9,950	9,640	830	800	750	8.5	8.0	7.8
FLORENCE------	56,060	56,410	54,240	3,540	4,030	4,120	6.3	7.1	7.6
GEORGETOWN----	21,740	21,640	20,540	1,790	1,730	1,910	8.2	8.0	9.3
GREENVILLE----	166,060	164,650	158,440	7,290	7,780	8,500	4.4	4.7	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,300	28,550	27,860	2,180	2,530	3,150	7.7	8.9	11.3
HAMPTON-------	7,110	6,900	7,010	550	580	600	7.7	8.4	8.6
HORRY---------	69,540	71,920	69,210	3,780	3,830	4,560	5.4	5.3	6.6
JASPER--------	6,300	6,310	6,090	390	410	370	6.2	6.5	6.1
KERSHAW-------	18,760	18,600	18,260	1,230	1,530	1,350	6.6	8.2	7.4
LANCASTER-----	26,100	26,170	25,910	1,990	2,060	2,270	7.6	7.9	8.8
LAURENS-------	22,750	22,580	22,430	1,660	1,830	1,800	7.3	8.1	8.0
LEE-----------	8,750	8,960	8,650	600	690	590	6.9	7.7	6.8
LEXINGTON-----	81,350	80,530	76,530	2,950	2,900	2,730	3.6	3.6	3.6
McCORMICK-----	2,950	2,870	2,960	260	320	470	8.8	11.1	15.9
MARION--------	15,380	15,390	14,770	1,430	1,510	1,490	9.3	9.8	10.1
MARLBORO------	12,930	13,020	13,050	1,210	1,390	1,700	9.4	10.7	13.0
NEWBERRY------	15,080	15,030	14,750	890	1,050	790	5.9	7.0	5.4
OCONEE--------	27,940	28,390	26,710	1,780	2,000	1,730	6.4	7.0	6.5
ORANGEBURG----	39,920	39,480	37,800	3,550	4,070	3,600	8.9	10.3	9.5
PICKENS-------	46,400	46,120	44,620	1,940	2,190	2,630	4.2	4.7	5.9
RICHLAND------	147,920	146,970	138,870	5,280	5,740	4,610	3.6	3.9	3.3
SALUDA--------	7,760	7,770	7,640	380	450	490	4.9	5.8	6.4
SPARTANBURG---	114,870	114,170	110,170	5,060	5,670	6,460	4.4	5.0	5.9
SUMTER--------	36,150	36,510	35,190	2,680	2,980	2,360	7.4	8.2	6.7
UNION---------	14,780	14,740	14,380	1,150	1,340	1,150	7.8	9.1	8.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,010	17,230	16,480	1,290	1,290	1,350	7.6	7.5	8.2
YORK----------	69,380	69,460	65,710	2,980	3,430	3,190	4.3	4.9	4.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1986

							UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT. 1986	AUG. 1986	SEPT. 1985
ANDERSON	13,280	13,300	13,230	12,250	12,160	11,880	1,030	1,140	1,350	7.8	8.6	10.2
CHARLESTON	37,270	37,220	34,580	35,710	35,450	33,150	1,560	1,770	1,430	4.2	4.8	4.1
COLUMBIA	48,300	48,030	45,330	46,240	45,790	43,530	2,060	2,240	1,800	4.3	4.7	4.0
FLORENCE	15,440	15,530	14,930	14,520	14,480	13,860	920	1,050	1,070	6.0	6.8	7.2
GREENVILLE	32,270	32,020	30,860	30,580	30,210	28,880	1,690	1,810	1,980	5.2	5.7	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,150	10,230	9,980	9,390	9,350	8,880	760	880	1,100	7.5	8.6	11.0
MYRTLE BEACH	12,590	13,030	12,490	12,110	12,540	11,910	480	490	580	3.8	3.8	4.6
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,270	22,310	20,660	20,820	20,670	19,330	1,450	1,640	1,330	6.5	7.4	6.4
ROCK HILL	22,080	22,140	20,940	20,950	20,840	19,730	1,130	1,300	1,210	5.1	5.9	5.8
SPARTANBURG	23,470	23,350	22,570	22,230	21,960	20,990	1,240	1,390	1,580	5.3	6.0	7.0
SUMTER	10,980	11,080	10,680	10,140	10,150	9,940	840	930	740	7.7	8.4	6.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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OCTOBER, 1986

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS GAIN IN OCTOBER

SCHOOL-RELATED JOB ADDITIONS CAUSE EMPLOYMENT INCREASE

Seasonal advances in the public sector in October resulted in an over-the-month rise of 3,700 in nonfarm employment in South Carolina, bringing the total to 1,362,600. When compared to a year ago, nonagricultural jobs grew 41,300.

EDUCATIONAL UPTURNS PRODUCE GOVERNMENT ADVANCES

Affected by expansion of school payrolls in local and state government, public sector employment grew a sizable 7,200 above the September figure. Most of the over-the-month upswing was centered in local government where 4,700 employees were added to the school payrolls for the 1986-1987 year. However, state government also reported a substantial job hike of 2,500. Federal government employment in South Carolina edged up 100 during the month.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DROPS DURING THE MONTH

Private sector employment decreased 3,600 to 1,100,000 during October. The industry reporting the largest decline was wholesale and retail trade with a 2,100 net loss. Retail trade lost 2,200 workers, while wholesale trade gained 100. The slowdown of the tourist season was responsible for the loss in trade jobs. Manufacturing employment, down 900 to 363,000, fell for the second month in a row. Plant layoffs and closings in the durable-good sector were totally responsible for the downturn. The job count in nondurable goods was unchanged from September. Within nondurables, employment shifts ranged from a gain of 400 jobs in apparel and other textile products to a loss of 300 employees in textile mill products. Services, one of the industries with direct ties to the tourist season, experienced a decline of 400 workers in October as hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services continued seasonal staff reductions. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported losses of 200 each. The only major industry in the private sector to have overall positive movement was transportation and public utilities with a workforce increase of 200.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina climbed 3,600 in October to a level of 626,300. A 5,000 gain in government was totally responsible for the positive October development.

In the government sector, the monthly boost was generated by sharp expansions in education in both local and state government as many school workers were counted as employed for the first time during the current school year. Federal government remained unchanged from one month earlier.

Female employment in the private sector, at 478,200, was down 1,400 from September. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the main tourist period caused a drop of 1,300 women workers in wholesale and retail trade. In construction, employment of women dropped 100 during the month. Also showing a slight downturn was transportation and public utilities as 100 females were removed from their payrolls. Developments in manufacturing were more positive as employment grew 100. An increase of 400 jobs in nondurable goods more than offset a decline of 300 positions in durables. Within nondurables, expansions in the number of female workers occurred in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Finally; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services remained constant during the month.

The number of women employed in South Carolina rose 19,600 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. Wholesale and retail trade was responsible for the largest yearly expansion (+8,300), followed by services (+7,400).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate held steady at 5.4% in October. Seasonal losses in trade, services, construction, and agriculture combined to offset the traditional rise in government resulting from restaffing of schools for the fall semester. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in October.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
October, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,650,400	1,662,800	1,590,400	1,644,800	1,656,600	1,584,800
Total Employment	1,560,500	1,572,300	1,489,200	1,550,400	1,557,900	1,479,100
Total Unemployment	89,900	90,500	101,200	94,400	98,700	105,700
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.0	6.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	226,940	227,550	210,860	230,150	229,260	215,830
Total Employment	216,950	218,100	202,050	222,320	221,030	208,080
Total Unemployment	9,990	9,450	8,810	7,830	8,230	7,750
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.6

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	325,580	327,300	313,270
Total Employment	311,040	313,010	295,450
Total Unemployment	14,540	14,290	17,820
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.4	5.7

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,699	118,244	116,345	118,482	118,220	116,114
Total Employment	110,857	110,229	108,428	110,240	109,891	107,813
Total Unemployment	7,842	8,015	7,917	8,242	8,329	8,301
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by the government sector, total nonfarm employment increased 800 workers in the Charleston metropolitan area in October. Government sector employment was up 500 over September's figure of 50,500. The addition of work study students and bus drivers helped local government's total rise 400. State government had a slight 100 increase, while federal government remained steady at 19,500. In the private sector, positive movement could be seen in both services (+200) and manufacturing (+100). Within manufacturing, a 200 worker increase in nondurable goods more than offset a 100 job decline in durable goods. Construction; transportation and public utilities; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported no change in employment for the month of October.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The workforce in the Columbia metropolitan area expanded by 1,800 to reach 216,900 in October. Healthy gains were found throughout both the private and public sectors. Private sector employment was up 1,400 workers, due mainly to a 700 employee increase in services. The trade division saw a 500 worker upturn, as wholesale trade added 200 jobs and retail gained 300 positions. Also on the upswing was manufacturing, where the full 200 gain was centered in durable goods. Construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged in October. In the public sector, work study students and bus drivers helped push local government's total up 600 to 20,000. State government gained 100, while federal government lost 300 employees.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area rose 900 to reach 293,900 in October. The largest contributor to this increase was government where 1,200 jobs were filled during the month. This advance was the result of continued restaffing of state and local schools for the fall semester. The only other major divisions to record over-the-month gains were services (+400), and wholesale and retail trade (+100). On the downside, manufacturing jobs dropped 400 in October as both durable and nondurable goods declined 200 positions each. Construction, hindered by wet weather and fewer starts, decreased 300 during the month. Also reporting an employment downturn were transportation and public utilities, where 100 jobs were lost over the month. The count of workers in finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged from last month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

An increase in total employment of 350,000 combined with a slight decline in unemployment kept the nation's unemployment rate at 7.0% during October. . . Almost all of the October job growth was in the service-producing sector, with particularly strong advances in services and retail trade. Although these two industry divisions comprise only about 40.0% of payroll jobs, they have accounted for 70.0% of the 2.3 million over-the-year job expansion. Elsewhere, modest employment increases were registered in local government; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The job total in transportation and public utilities was essentially unchanged. Little or no job growth occurred in each of the industries in the good-producing sector. Employment in manufacturing was stable, after decreasing by 190,000 in the first nine months of the year. Mining and its oil and gas extraction component, which both declined for 17 consecutive months, held steady in October. The job count in construction was unchanged for the second straight month.

Retail sales were down for the first time in seven months. . . Retail sales plummeted 5.0% last month, following a 5.3% upturn in September. Excluding auto purchases, which fell 18.8% in October, total retail sales rose 0.2%. Other weak areas included furniture and home furnishings (-1.8%) and gasoline stations (-1.3%). Sectors showing strength during the month included clothing stores (+1.5%) and department stores (+0.8%). Overall sales of durable goods decreased 12.1%, while nondurable-good sales rose 0.3%.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities remained constant from September to October. . . Manufacturing output was unchanged for the second month in a row. Within manufacturing, durable-good production dropped 0.2%, while nondurables gained 0.2%. Mining production decreased 0.3% last month following a 1.0% downturn in September. Energy prices were also on the downside. The fall in energy prices was largely due to reductions in gasoline prices and fuel oil costs.

Housing starts, at 1,648,000 units, were down 7.6% from one year earlier. . . This was the lowest level since February, 1985. The slower pace in recent months can be blamed on reduced apartment construction, which has been depressed by overbuilding, and the new tax law's elimination of many tax shelter incentives. Single-family home construction held fairly steady last month, increasing only 0.5%. Lower mortgage rates should continue to sustain builders' interest in single-family homes next year. Starts of multi-family dwellings dropped 1.8% after decreasing 9.4% in September. October housing starts were down the most in the Northeast, where a 12.0% decline brought them to their lowest level since November, 1985. Housing permits, often seen as an indicator of future building activity, fell 2.9% in October to the lowest level in two years.

Consumer spending plunged a record 2.0% in October, while personal income rose 0.4% . . . The sharp decline in spending reflected a reduction of expenses by consumers. Although spending on durable goods fell last month, outlays for nondurables increased during September. Spending for services was up for the second month in a row. The rise in personal income last month followed a 0.3% upturn in September. Both gains were distorted by two unusual factors: declining subsidy payments paid to farmers, and bonuses received by auto workers. Excluding these factors, income increased 0.3% in October. Wages and salaries added a robust 0.7% last month, as manufacturing payrolls surged 1.4%. Most of the manufacturing addition was due to bonus payments.

Americans worked shorter weeks during October. . . Weekly hours for salary and production workers on nonagricultural payrolls averaged 34.6 last month, down 0.1 hour. In manufacturing, the average workweek declined 0.2 hour, and overtime hours were down 0.1. Average hourly earnings increased $0.02 to $8.83, and average weekly earnings gained $1.07 to $306.40.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Professional Medical Products, Inc.	Greenwood	150	The new firm will manufacture tobacco cloth, a type of gauze. Operations are expected to begin in six months.
Sheller-Globe Corp.	Winnsboro	Unknown	Sheller-Globe Corp. will supply Mack Truck with truck cabs.
American House Spinning, Inc.	Abbeville	250	The start-up of this new yarn-making factory is scheduled for late December or early January.
RJMJ Corporation	Allendale	225	This New York-based textile company will bring its cutting and sewing operation to Allendale County.
Wal-Mart	Laurens	600-700	This new distribution center will serve about 150 Wal-Mart stores.

HOURLY EARNINGS EDGE UPWARD IN OCTOBER

The state's average hourly payroll for manufacturing production workers increased $0.01 to $7.96 during October. A $0.02 gain in the soft-good sector was totally responsible for the overall rise in manufacturing hourly wages. Within nondurables, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products displayed similar advances of $0.02 each, along with a $0.01 rise in paper and allied products. Longer scheduled workweeks and more premium pay were the contributing factors for the overall climb. The durable-good industry posted no change over the month. However, durables average hourly earnings rose $0.22 over the last year's figure of $7.93.

South Carolina's average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose $0.23 to $327.95 during October. The nondurable-good sector showed an increase of $1.60, while the durable-good sector remained the same from one month earlier.

Throughout the nation, manufacturing average hourly earnings were unchanged from September's level of $9.73.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
October, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.96	$ 7.95	$ 7.62	$ 9.29	$ 9.29	$ 9.39
Average Weekly Earnings	$327.95	$327.54	$311.66	$389.25	$392.04	$423.49
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.23	$ 99.19	$ 95.75	$117.78	$118.73	$130.10

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.80	$ 7.84	$ 7.61	$ 7.84	$ 7.81	$ 7.42
Average Weekly Earnings	$313.56	$317.52	$308.97	$326.14	$324.90	$308.67
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.87	$ 96.16	$ 94.92	$ 98.68	$ 98.39	$ 94.83

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.73	$ 9.73	$ 9.56
Average Weekly Earnings	$396.01	$398.93	$390.05
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$119.82	$120.81	$119.83

OVERTIME HOURS DOWN IN OCTOBER

Premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers fell 0.2 hour to 3.8 hours in October. Durable goods, which caused the decline, dropped 0.3 hour while nondurable goods remained unchanged over the month. October's level of overtime was 0.4 hour less than the previous year.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.8	4.0	4.2
Durable Goods	3.7	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.3

WEEKLY HOURS REMAIN CONSTANT

The factory workweek at 41.2 hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers posted no change during October. However, the nondurable-good sector experienced a 0.1 hour gain to 41.0. All major components of nondurables registered gains, except food and kindred products (-2.0), and textile mill products (-0.1). The most significant advances were seen in apparel and other textile products (+0.6), and paper and allied products (+0.6). The durable-good sector reported no change in weekly hours over the month. All industry divisions of this sector showed declines, except fabricated metal products (+0.5); electrical and electronic equipment (+0.2); and instruments and related products (+0.6).

At the national level, average weekly hours for factory production workers declined 0.3 of an hour to 40.7, with overtime dropping 0.2 hour.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN OCTOBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 0.5 point to 105.4 in October. The decline in the index was caused by a 1,300 downturn in production worker employment primarily in the durable-good sector. October's index was 2.2 points less than the year-ago figure of 107.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

October, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	105.4	105.9	107.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.6	144.0	144.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.4	93.4	95.4
Textile Productivity Index	66.8	67.3	67.4
Apparel Productivity Index	101.5	99.1	109.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECREASES IN TWENTY-FOUR COUNTIES

Unemployment rates decreased in 24 of South Carolina's 46 counties in October. When compared to a year ago, October's jobless rates were lower in 34 counties. The unemployment rates for October ranged from a high of 11.8% in Marlboro County to a low of 3.2% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 44 counties. Nine of these counties showed an increase in manufacturing while 43 showed an upturn in nonmanufacturing. Eight counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 41 counties reported advances in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Spartanburg
Construction Superin.	99	None	N/A	12	X		$40,000	X		Newberry
Manager Depart. Store	14	None	N/A	12	X		$13,000	X		Sumter
Electronics Technician	36	None	N/A	14	X		$17,500	X		Union
Systems Analyst, EDP	99	Project Director	99	16	X		$35,000	X		Liberty
Production Planner	99	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000		X	Rock Hill
Sales Representative, Bldg., Equip. & Supp.	96	Market Research Ana.	60	12	X		$40,000	X		Greenville
Janitor	23	Cashier	15	12	X		$ 8,944		X	Kingstree
Computer Programmer	15	None	N/A	15	X		$15,000	X		Lancaster
Clerk, General	48	Secretary	24	14	X		$12,000	X		Greenwood
Quality Control Super.	46	Sales Manager	12	17	X		$35,000	X		Florence
Tool Designer	99	Tool Maker	99	16	X		$25,000	X		Liberty
Lab Tester	27	None	N/A	15	X		$10,400		X	Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 105,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1362.6	1358.9	1321.3	+ 3.7	+ 41.3
Total Private	1100.0	1103.6	1066.0	- 3.6	+ 34.0
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	89.6	89.8	86.3	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.9	13.0	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.7	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	43.4	43.6	41.3	- 0.2	+ 2.1
Electrical Work	9.2	9.3	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.0	362.9	363.9	- 0.9	- 1.9
Durable Goods	120.2	121.1	122.0	- 0.9	- 1.8
Nondurable Goods	241.8	241.8	241.9	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.6	57.4	56.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	17.2	17.1	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Communication	12.4	12.5	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.6	16.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric Services	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	300.5	302.6	284.4	- 2.1	+ 16.1
Wholesale Trade	57.7	57.6	56.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.5	31.4	30.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.4	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.2	26.2	26.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.9	3.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1985
Retail Trade	242.8	245.0	227.7	- 2.2	+ 15.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	27.7	27.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Department Stores	18.9	18.8	18.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	40.6	40.7	39.4	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	38.0	38.1	37.1	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.6	59.8	57.6	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Banking	14.9	15.0	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.9	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.3	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	12.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	228.9	229.3	215.5	- 0.4	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.3	21.7	19.6	- 1.4	+ 0.7
Health Services	45.2	45.2	43.7	0.0	+ 1.5
Hospitals	15.4	15.4	15.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	24.6	23.5	23.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.6	13.9	13.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Total Government	262.6	255.3	255.3	+ 7.3	+ 7.3
Total Federal Government	38.6	38.5	38.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	85.3	82.8	79.0	+ 2.5	+ 6.3
State Education	37.7	35.1	34.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.1
Other State Government	47.6	47.7	44.4	- 0.1	+ 3.2
Total Local Government	138.7	134.0	138.2	+ 4.7	+ 0.5
Local Education	83.1	78.1	84.3	+ 5.0	- 1.2
Other Local Government	55.6	55.9	53.9	- 0.3	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1985
Manufacturing	362.0	362.9	363.9	- 0.9	- 1.9
Durable Goods	120.2	121.1	122.0	- 0.9	- 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.6	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.2	4.1	- 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.4	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.7	0.0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.4	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.6	28.8	29.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.8	- 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	5.9	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	21.4	21.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.2	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.1	3.0	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	7.9	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.1	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.9	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	241.8	241.8	241.9	0.0	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	16.1	15.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.1	102.4	102.7	- 0.3	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.1	28.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.2	29.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	8.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	15.0	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.5	7.4	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.0	44.9	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.6	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	5.9	6.1	6.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.4	15.2	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.7	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.2	6.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.1	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	15.7	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.1	10.1	9.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.6	32.5	0.0	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.6	15.6	0.0	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.3	20.4	19.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.3	8.8	0.0	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1354.0	1349.6	1312.8	+ 4.4	+ 41.2
Total Private	1096.6	1091.5	1062.6	+ 5.1	+ 34.0
Construction	89.4	89.0	86.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
Manufacturing	360.1	360.0	362.0	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Durable Goods	119.6	120.1	121.4	- 0.5	- 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.3	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.8	10.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.3	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.5	28.7	29.1	- 0.2	- 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	5.9	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.1	21.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	240.5	239.9	240.6	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.9	15.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	101.7	101.5	102.3	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.7	26.9	27.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.7	28.9	29.4	- 0.2	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	14.9	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	43.6	44.6	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.5	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.3	15.2	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.7	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.1	10.0	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.5	32.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.6	15.7	+ 0.1	- 1.0

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.6	57.4	56.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	16.8	16.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Communication	12.4	12.6	12.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	300.1	297.6	284.0	+ 2.5	+ 16.1
Wholesale Trade	57.0	56.9	56.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Retail Trade	243.1	240.7	228.0	+ 2.4	+ 15.1
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	28.0	27.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Food Stores	40.3	39.9	39.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.7	59.3	57.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.4	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	227.9	226.4	214.5	+ 1.5	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.6	20.3	19.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Educational Services	23.2	23.7	21.7	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Total Government	257.4	258.1	250.2	- 0.7	+ 7.2
Total Federal Government	39.1	39.0	38.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government	83.2	83.0	77.1	+ 0.2	+ 6.1
Total Local Government	135.1	136.1	134.6	- 1.0	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

October, 1986

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	293.9	293.0	288.7	216.9	215.1	208.6
Construction	20.4	20.7	20.2	13.7	13.7	12.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.3	10.4	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.9	96.3	96.7	27.8	27.6	28.0
Durable Goods	29.1	29.3	29.5	13.6	13.4	13.5
Lumber and Furniture	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.9	11.1	11.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.8	67.0	67.2	14.2	14.2	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.1	31.1	1.8	1.8	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.3	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.7	9.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.7	6.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.6	10.2	9.4	9.4	9.5
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.7	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.7	67.6	65.1	47.5	47.0	45.3
Wholesale Trade	15.5	15.6	15.6	12.9	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade	52.2	52.0	49.5	34.6	34.3	32.9
General Merchandise Stores	7.4	7.3	6.7	4.7	4.7	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	11.0	11.1	18.3	18.3	17.1
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	49.1	48.7	46.9	39.9	39.2	38.4
Business Services	-	-	-	10.1	10.0	9.7
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.5
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.7	3.6	3.4
Total Government	38.9	37.7	38.2	60.0	59.6	57.3
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	7.9	8.2	8.0
Total State Government	11.8	11.5	11.2	32.1	32.0	30.8
Total Local Government	25.1	24.2	25.1	20.0	19.4	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	182.1	181.3	174.7	43.4	43.4	43.1
Construction	13.8	13.8	13.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	19.8	12.4	12.4	12.2
Durable Goods	11.6	11.7	11.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.5	8.7	10.1	10.1	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.8	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.3	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.7	42.7	41.9	8.0	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.2	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.6	34.5	33.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.3	8.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.6	36.4	33.2	8.7	8.8	8.7
Total Government	51.0	50.5	49.1	5.6	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.5	19.5	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.8	12.7	13.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.7	18.3	17.0	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.1	48.4	47.2	47.0	46.8
Construction	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	19.9	13.6	13.5	13.2
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.6	14.7	9.2	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	5.8	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total Government	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.5	8.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1986

Industry	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Net Change From Sept. 1986	Net Change From Oct. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	626.3	622.7	606.7	+ 3.6	+ 19.6
Total Private	478.2	479.6	461.9	- 1.4	+ 16.3
Construction	7.2	7.3	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	147.3	147.2	147.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Durable Goods	38.2	38.5	38.6	- 0.3	- 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	109.1	108.7	109.3	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	43.9	43.8	43.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.6	12.1	0.0	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.8	13.1	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.1	38.0	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.5	7.7	8.1	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.6	13.2	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.8	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	5.8	5.9	5.8	- 0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	144.3	145.6	136.0	- 1.3	+ 8.3
Wholesale Trade	14.1	13.9	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	130.2	131.7	122.2	- 1.5	+ 8.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.9	20.7	20.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Food Stores	18.6	18.7	18.0	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.8	36.8	35.6	0.0	+ 1.2
Banking	11.2	11.3	11.2	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	129.5	129.5	122.1	0.0	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.6	14.6	13.1	- 1.0	+ 0.5
Health Services	37.4	37.3	36.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	15.1	14.4	14.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.1
Total Government	148.1	143.1	144.8	+ 5.0	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	11.8	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	46.2	44.9	42.8	+ 1.3	+ 3.4
State Education	18.1	16.8	16.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.5
Other State Government	28.1	28.1	26.2	0.0	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	90.1	86.4	90.2	+ 3.7	- 0.1
Local Education	62.3	58.5	63.2	+ 3.8	- 0.9
Other Local Government	27.8	27.9	27.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours) Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
MANUFACTURING	281.7	283.0	283.9	327.95	327.54	311.66	41.2	41.2	40.9	7.96	7.95	7.62
DURABLE GOODS	92.5	93.4	94.1	340.67	340.67	325.13	41.8	41.8	41.0	8.15	8.15	7.93
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.7	12.6	306.29	309.12	294.07	41.9	42.0	40.9	7.31	7.36	7.19
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.7	4.2	279.76	282.08	294.68	40.9	41.0	42.4	6.84	6.88	6.95
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.4	8.4	384.77	387.90	379.71	42.8	43.1	43.1	8.99	9.00	8.81
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.3	12.2	333.72	330.48	323.01	41.2	40.7	41.2	8.10	8.12	7.84
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.4	20.5	20.7	358.70	365.51	349.44	42.4	42.7	41.6	8.46	8.56	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.8	4.1	360.30	352.13	312.53	44.1	43.1	40.8	8.17	8.17	7.66
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.4	16.3	295.40	293.13	292.78	40.3	40.1	39.3	7.33	7.31	7.45
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.4	4.6	325.22	317.60	296.06	40.5	39.9	38.7	8.03	7.96	7.65
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.2	189.6	189.8	322.67	321.07	304.70	41.0	40.9	40.9	7.87	7.85	7.45
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.5	10.3	276.31	292.32	267.39	39.7	41.7	41.2	6.96	7.01	6.49
Textile Mill Products	89.5	89.9	90.3	301.90	302.63	292.93	41.3	41.4	41.2	7.31	7.31	7.11
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.6	25.5	304.10	302.95	292.40	41.6	41.5	41.3	7.31	7.30	7.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.1	26.3	26.7	311.04	308.66	294.74	40.5	40.4	40.1	7.68	7.64	7.35
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	7.4	266.00	276.08	271.49	40.0	40.9	40.4	6.65	6.75	6.72
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.2	12.1	321.14	319.62	312.70	42.2	42.0	42.2	7.61	7.61	7.41
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.8	3.0	275.56	301.50	311.58	37.8	40.2	42.8	7.29	7.50	7.28
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.2	285.14	289.07	264.73	43.8	44.2	41.3	6.51	6.54	6.38
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	36.7	37.4	202.99	199.06	194.30	38.3	37.7	38.4	5.30	5.28	5.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.7	7.8	8.3	195.33	193.16	185.27	38.3	37.8	38.2	5.10	5.11	4.85
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	11.8	12.4	177.26	171.72	172.14	36.7	36.0	37.1	4.83	4.77	4.64
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	10.8	538.50	530.84	525.48	44.8	44.2	45.3	12.02	12.01	11.60
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.7	5.5	307.55	305.03	297.18	36.7	36.4	38.1	8.38	8.38	7.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.3	19.3	19.9	498.42	494.06	475.59	42.6	42.3	42.2	11.70	11.68	11.27

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
October, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.9	14.2	389.25	392.04	423.49	42.6	42.7	45.1	9.15	9.17	9.39
Durable Goods	8.8	9.0	8.3	373.09	373.18	419.05	43.3	44.0	46.1	8.69	8.77	9.09
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.9	413.83	419.98	430.12	41.5	40.9	43.8	9.83	9.79	9.82

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
All Manufacturing	20.0	19.8	19.9	314.16	309.42	308.97	40.8	40.5	40.6	7.70	7.64	7.61
Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	9.3	293.86	289.88	296.68	41.1	40.6	40.2	7.15	7.14	7.38
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	260.84	272.83	352.76	38.7	40.3	46.6	6.74	6.77	7.57
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	335.77	332.92	298.12	41.3	41.0	36.4	8.13	8.12	8.19
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.7	10.6	331.70	325.22	320.21	40.5	40.3	41.0	8.19	8.07	7.81
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	271.15	291.41	284.82	39.7	40.7	41.1	6.83	7.16	6.93
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	177.14	186.14	176.15	36.3	38.3	37.4	4.88	4.86	4.71

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.1	72.4	72.7	315.59	308.25	308.67	41.2	40.4	41.6	7.66	7.63	7.42
Durable Goods	21.1	21.3	21.2	323.95	320.38	323.49	40.8	40.3	41.0	7.94	7.95	7.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.7	7.8	346.01	338.48	343.20	40.9	40.2	41.5	8.46	8.42	8.27
Nondurable Goods	51.0	51.1	51.5	311.40	304.21	301.80	41.3	40.4	41.8	7.54	7.53	7.22
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.1	27.2	297.97	294.07	295.94	41.5	40.9	41.8	7.18	7.19	7.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	8.8	289.92	289.92	281.69	40.1	40.1	39.9	7.23	7.23	7.06
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.3	9.3	309.64	308.70	299.82	42.3	42.0	41.7	7.32	7.35	7.19
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	278.00	288.32	339.37	43.1	42.4	48.9	6.45	6.80	6.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.5	2.5	284.54	263.35	301.71	41.0	38.9	44.5	6.94	6.77	6.78
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.7	7.9	195.72	189.42	191.56	39.7	38.5	42.1	4.93	4.92	4.55
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.5	1.6	154.16	142.66	160.58	37.6	35.4	37.0	4.10	4.03	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	411.28	397.31	387.49	42.4	41.3	41.8	9.70	9.62	9.27

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
October, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,520	6,400	6,420	3,330	3,370	3,610	3,190	3,030	2,810
AIKEN---------	42,000	42,000	42,400	17,700	17,700	18,300	24,300	24,300	24,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,900	2,830	2,970	1,100	1,110	1,300	1,800	1,720	1,670
ANDERSON------	48,200	48,100	48,400	19,400	19,400	19,900	28,832	28,713	28,500
BAMBERG-------	4,410	4,320	4,300	1,330	1,350	1,440	3,080	2,970	2,860
BARNWELL------	8,360	8,160	7,950	3,490	3,490	3,430	4,870	4,670	4,520
BEAUFORT------	35,780	34,990	31,330	1,350	1,370	1,390	34,430	33,620	29,940
BERKELEY------	22,400	22,300	21,200	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,500	16,400	15,500
CALHOUN-------	3,740	3,650	3,570	2,080	2,080	2,100	1,660	1,570	1,470
CHARLESTON----	143,400	142,800	137,800	9,900	9,900	9,700	133,500	132,900	128,100
CHEROKEE------	17,260	16,720	16,380	8,820	8,720	8,700	8,4[illegible]	8,000	7,680
CHESTER-------	11,440	11,200	11,080	5,510	5,570	5,670	5,930	5,630	5,410
CHESTERFIELD--	13,570	13,230	12,600	7,390	7,410	7,030	6,180	5,820	5,570
CLARENDON-----	6,690	6,530	6,440	1,540	1,560	1,580	5,150	4,970	4,860
COLLETON------	9,810	9,650	9,450	2,550	2,560	2,590	7,260	7,090	6,860
DARLINGTON----	19,880	19,360	18,700	7,150	7,130	6,970	12,730	12,230	11,730
DILLON--------	9,180	8,970	8,780	3,580	3,590	3,580	5,600	5,380	5,200
DORCHESTER----	16,300	16,200	15,700	4,500	4,400	4,400	11,800	11,800	11,300
EDGEFIELD-----	4,370	4,270	4,290	1,940	1,980	1,890	2,430	2,290	2,400
FAIRFIELD-----	6,930	6,740	6,850	2,430	2,410	2,470	4,500	4,330	4,380
FLORENCE------	47,200	47,000	46,800	13,600	13,500	13,200	33,621	33,503	33,600
GEORGETOWN----	15,820	15,470	14,670	4,640	4,680	4,330	11,180	10,790	10,340
GREENVILLE----	168,400	168,000	164,300	48,800	49,000	48,700	119,600	119,000	115,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,940	26,200	25,700	10,870	10,880	11,150	16,070	15,320	14,550
HAMPTON-------	4,890	4,800	4,060	1,750	1,770	1,090	3,140	3,030	2,970
HORRY---------	56,650	55,680	55,950	5,610	5,620	5,610	51,040	50,060	50,340
JASPER--------	3,360	3,280	3,210	210	210	210	3,150	3,070	3,000
KERSHAW-------	15,160	14,810	14,470	6,500	6,560	6,690	8,660	8,250	7,780
LANCASTER-----	18,090	17,690	17,740	8,990	9,070	9,590	9,100	8,620	8,150
LAURENS-------	17,970	17,460	17,420	7,710	7,710	7,970	10,260	9,750	9,450
LEE-----------	3,380	3,310	3,270	1,040	1,040	1,030	2,340	2,270	2,240
LEXINGTON-----	48,300	48,000	46,100	13,100	13,000	13,300	35,200	35,000	32,800
McCORMICK-----	2,020	1,980	1,820	780	800	800	1,240	1,180	1,020
MARION--------	12,140	11,840	11,370	5,670	5,710	5,800	6,470	6,130	5,570
MARLBORO------	8,800	8,700	8,340	4,030	4,160	3,990	4,770	4,540	4,350
NEWBERRY------	10,900	10,780	10,760	4,640	4,830	5,070	6,260	5,950	5,690
OCONEE--------	22,260	21,550	20,960	9,960	9,990	9,840	12,300	11,560	11,120
ORANGEBURG----	28,170	27,350	26,340	9,300	9,130	8,940	18,870	18,220	17,400
PICKENS-------	31,300	31,100	31,200	11,000	11,100	11,400	20,300	20,000	19,800
RICHLAND------	168,600	167,100	162,400	14,700	14,600	14,600	153,900	152,500	147,800
SALUDA--------	3,270	3,180	3,120	1,190	1,180	1,220	2,080	2,000	1,900
SPARTANBURG---	94,200	93,900	93,200	36,100	36,200	36,600	58,100	57,700	56,600
SUMTER--------	30,310	29,550	29,540	8,500	8,510	9,120	21,810	21,040	20,420
UNION---------	10,460	10,200	10,090	5,720	5,720	5,860	4,740	4,480	4,230
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,290	10,040	9,810	3,850	3,860	3,860	6,440	6,180	5,950
YORK----------	43,400	43,400	43,100	12,400	12,400	12,200	30,988	31,000	30,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
October, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,610	10,770	10,910	930	950	1,200	8.8	8.8	11.0
AIKEN---------	55,000	55,940	54,040	3,110	3,560	3,740	5.7	6.4	6.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,620	4,710	4,790	390	410	390	8.4	8.7	8.1
ANDERSON------	68,060	68,670	67,720	4,060	4,110	5,300	6.0	6.0	7.8
BAMBERG-------	6,860	7,280	6,990	520	820	730	7.6	11.3	10.4
BARNWELL------	10,140	10,320	9,740	730	820	650	7.2	7.9	6.7
BEAUFORT------	40,240	40,660	36,020	1,390	1,300	1,290	3.5	3.2	3.6
BERKELEY------	54,140	54,340	50,280	2,340	2,260	2,030	4.3	4.2	4.0
CALHOUN-------	5,060	5,220	5,040	340	410	440	6.7	7.9	8.7
CHARLESTON----	138,860	139,270	128,990	6,260	5,970	5,500	4.5	4.3	4.3
CHEROKEE------	22,700	22,860	22,340	1,180	1,260	1,610	5.2	5.5	7.2
CHESTER-------	14,080	14,380	14,120	1,290	1,430	1,550	9.2	9.9	11.0
CHESTERFIELD--	20,780	21,070	20,210	1,210	1,270	1,720	5.8	6.0	8.5
CLARENDON-----	12,700	12,850	12,420	1,200	1,140	1,150	9.4	8.9	9.3
COLLETON------	18,550	18,880	18,060	1,230	1,250	1,150	6.6	6.6	6.4
DARLINGTON----	27,750	28,320	27,470	2,030	2,240	2,850	7.3	7.9	10.4
DILLON--------	14,830	15,010	14,800	1,150	1,110	1,480	7.8	7.4	10.0
DORCHESTER----	33,930	33,940	31,600	1,380	1,210	1,280	4.1	3.6	4.1
EDGEFIELD-----	7,230	7,250	7,210	430	340	430	5.9	4.7	6.0
FAIRFIELD-----	9,640	9,780	9,680	750	830	750	7.8	8.5	7.7
FLORENCE------	55,690	56,060	53,920	3,630	3,540	4,180	6.5	6.3	7.8
GEORGETOWN----	21,560	21,740	20,590	1,900	1,790	2,090	8.8	8.2	10.2
GREENVILLE----	164,670	166,050	158,360	6,910	7,290	8,510	4.2	4.4	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,090	28,300	28,030	2,090	2,180	2,890	7.4	7.7	10.3
HAMPTON-------	6,980	7,100	6,900	550	550	620	7.9	7.7	9.0
HORRY---------	67,640	69,540	68,650	4,390	3,780	5,260	6.5	5.4	7.7
JASPER--------	6,300	6,300	6,100	450	390	430	7.1	6.2	7.0
KERSHAW-------	18,530	18,760	18,130	1,190	1,230	1,350	6.4	6.6	7.4
LANCASTER-----	25,790	26,100	25,730	1,930	1,990	2,000	7.5	7.6	7.8
LAURENS-------	22,490	22,750	22,480	1,530	1,660	1,870	6.8	7.3	8.3
LEE-----------	8,610	8,750	8,500	520	600	570	6.0	6.9	6.7
LEXINGTON-----	81,500	81,350	76,400	2,640	2,950	2,590	3.2	3.6	3.4
McCORMICK-----	2,930	2,950	2,950	290	260	480	9.9	8.8	16.3
MARION--------	15,170	15,380	14,920	1,380	1,430	1,790	9.1	9.3	12.0
MARLBORO------	13,090	12,930	13,010	1,550	1,210	1,890	11.8	9.4	14.5
NEWBERRY------	14,880	15,080	14,650	1,010	890	830	6.8	5.9	5.7
OCONEE--------	27,890	27,940	26,650	1,750	1,780	1,700	6.3	6.4	6.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,990	39,920	37,690	2,980	3,550	3,290	7.6	8.9	8.7
PICKENS-------	45,980	46,390	44,590	1,810	1,940	2,630	3.9	4.2	5.9
RICHLAND------	148,660	147,910	139,430	5,190	5,280	5,160	3.5	3.6	3.7
SALUDA--------	7,700	7,760	7,510	410	380	450	5.3	4.9	6.0
SPARTANBURG---	114,930	114,860	110,320	5,820	5,060	6,680	5.1	4.4	6.1
SUMTER--------	35,770	36,150	35,060	2,640	2,680	2,320	7.4	7.4	6.6
UNION---------	14,680	14,780	14,440	1,130	1,150	1,150	7.7	7.8	8.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,750	17,000	16,540	1,260	1,290	1,530	7.5	7.6	9.3
YORK----------	69,430	69,440	66,440	3,080	2,990	3,700	4.4	4.3	5.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

October, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. 1986	SEPT. 1986	OCT. 1985
ANDERSON	13,160	13,280	13,170	12,140	12,250	11,840	1,020	1,030	1,330	7.8	7.8	10.1
CHARLESTON	37,150	37,270	34,510	35,520	35,710	33,080	1,630	1,560	1,430	4.4	4.2	4.1
COLUMBIA	48,540	48,300	45,540	46,510	46,240	43,530	2,030	2,060	2,010	4.2	4.3	4.4
FLORENCE	15,340	15,440	14,840	14,390	14,520	13,750	950	920	1,090	6.2	6.0	7.3
GREENVILLE	31,990	32,270	30,840	30,380	30,580	28,860	1,610	1,690	1,980	5.0	5.2	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,080	10,150	10,050	9,350	9,390	9,040	730	760	1,010	7.2	7.5	10.0
MYRTLE BEACH	12,210	12,590	12,350	11,650	12,110	11,680	560	480	670	4.6	3.8	5.4
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,230	22,270	20,620	20,710	20,820	19,290	1,520	1,450	1,330	6.8	6.5	6.5
ROCK HILL	22,110	22,100	21,200	20,940	20,970	19,800	1,170	1,130	1,400	5.3	5.1	6.6
SPARTANBURG	23,510	23,460	22,620	22,080	22,220	20,980	1,430	1,240	1,640	6.1	5.3	7.3
SUMTER	10,850	10,980	10,630	10,030	10,140	9,910	820	840	720	7.6	7.7	6.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Trina Simons, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Helen Smith, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Sam McClary.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NOVEMBER, 1986

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPANDS STATE'S WORKFORCE

Employment gains throughout the public sector pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record 1,361,200, a gain of 1,200 over the level reported in October. With the tourist season ending, the private sector workforce dropped 1,000 in November. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the figure of a year ago by 41,600.

PUBLIC SECTOR GAINS EMPLOYMENT

The public sector continued its upward trend of the past three months as 2,200 employees were added in November. The positive movement resulted from gains by all levels of government with the largest increase occurring in local government where 1,300 jobs were gained. State and federal government reported advances of 700 and 200, respectively. Upturns in school payrolls accounted for the majority of the public sector increase as 1,100 positions were added on the local level and 500 on the state level.

(Continued on page 3)

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PRIVATE SECTOR JOB LOSSES CONTINUE

Private sector employment, dropping 1,000 to 1,097,900, declined for the third consecutive month. Services, with tourist-related reductions throughout the industry, were responsible for the greatest monthly downturn (-2,500). Also showing downward movement were finance, insurance, and real estate where 200 employees lost their jobs. On the positive side, the remaining major industries in the private sector reported upturns during November. The trade sector experienced a gain of 1,000 workers as seasonal advances in the retail industry overshadowed moderate losses in the wholesale division. Construction employment grew by 500 in November, due entirely to increased hirings by special trade contractors. Transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing each reported increases of 100. Within manufacturing, recalls from layoffs in the soft-good industry more than offset plant closings in the durable-good sector. Of significance in nondurables, textile mill products recorded an upturn of 600 employees.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP IN NOVEMBER

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina rose 700 to 626,100 during November. Cyclical growth in the public sector overshadowed seasonal losses in the private sector.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector rose 1,300 to 148,600. The return of 1,000 female work-study students in educational jobs produced the positive movement in government. Nonschool state and local government contributed 100 each to the upturn. Federal government posted a small gain of 100 females during the month.

Employment in the private sector experienced a 600 decrease over the month. Seasonal drops in service employment resulted in a 1,300 decline. Hotels and other lodging places were the predominant factor, losing 700. Also reporting a seasonal downturn was the finance, insurance, and real estate division (-300). On the positive side, wholesale and retail trade added 800 females to the payrolls. The gain in trade jobs was centered in the retail sector, where general merchandise stores began hiring for the Christmas season. Manufacturing and construction recorded similar advances of 100. Within manufacturing, nondurable goods increased 300, while durables lost 200. Transportation and public utilities, the final major industry in the private sector, remained constant from October.

In comparison with the year-ago levels, total nonagricultural female employment rose 19,700. Wholesale and retail trade registered the largest expansion (+9,200), followed by services (+7,300). Manufacturing (-600) was responsible for the sole decline over the twelve-month period.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EDGES UP IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 5.4% to 5.6% in November. This represented 92,100 jobless individuals, an increase of 2,200 from the October level. The rise in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal slowdowns in tourism and agriculture. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in November.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
November, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,639,400	1,650,400	1,574,700	1,647,000	1,644,800	1,582,300
Total Employment	1,547,300	1,560,500	1,474,700	1,551,300	1,550,400	1,478,700
Total Unemployment	92,100	89,900	100,000	95,700	94,400	103,600
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	226,680	226,960	209,740	231,120	230,180	214,610
Total Employment	216,840	216,970	201,070	223,070	222,340	206,740
Total Unemployment	9,840	9,990	8,670	8,050	7,840	7,870
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	324,570	325,610	311,900
Total Employment	309,840	311,060	294,690
Total Unemployment	14,730	14,550	17,210
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.5	5.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,623	118,699	116,097	118,654	118,482	116,130
Total Employment	110,751	110,857	108,282	110,371	110,240	107,969
Total Unemployment	7,872	7,842	7,815	8,283	8,242	8,161
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 1,100 to 183,200 in the Charleston area in November. Government employment expanded from 51,100 to 51,700, reflecting advances in all three sectors. Federal government increased 300, while state and local government gained 100 and 200, respectively. Positive movement could also be found in the private sector where four of the six major industries registered upturns in November. Aided by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season, wholesale and retail trade (+400) recorded the largest gain over the month. Retail trade, at 35,000, claimed total responsibility for this increase. Also on the upswing was manufacturing, where durable goods were responsible for the full 100 gain. Both transportation and public utilities, and services reported slight 100 increases. On the negative side, construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate experienced seasonal losses of 100 employees each from October to November. Overall, nonfarm wage and salary employment increased 8,600 above the November, 1985 level of 174,600.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Columbia area increased 900 between October and November to a level of 220,000. Positive movement could be seen throughout both the private and public sectors. Private sector employment, at 157,500, was up 800 over the month. Retail trade was responsible for all the 500-worker increase found in the trade industry. Manufacturing, at 28,000, was up 100 employees. Within manufacturing, durable goods gained 200 jobs, while minor layoffs caused nondurable goods to lose 100 positions. Both construction and services also had a slight 100 growth in November. The number of jobs in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged from last month. Public sector employment moved up 100 from October's total of 62,400. Federal and state government both gained 100 workers, while local government lost 100. When compared to year-ago levels, total nonfarm employment was up 11,400. Government posted the largest over-the-year gain (+4,900), followed by services (+2,000) and trade (+1,400).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 700 to a level of 294,900 in November. Affected by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season, the largest contributor to the growth in total employment was the trade sector, which rose 800 from the previous month. Responding to educational advances, local government increased 200 from one month earlier to 25,200. The federal government job count remained unchanged in November while state government lost 100 positions. During November, jobs in the manufacturing sector decreased 100. All of the decline was reported in the soft-good sector which dropped 300 to 66,600. Positive movement was reflected in durable goods, up 200 to 29,300. Seasonal decreases in the service sector accounted for a 100 job loss over the month. Those industries showing no change in employment were transportation and public utilities; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate remained at 7.0% in November. . . Even though the jobless rate was unchanged for the third consecutive month, further analysis suggests the economy may be moving onto a moderately stronger and more balanced growth. Service jobs accounted for 209,000 of the 249,000 total payroll employment gain. Although job increases continued to be concentrated in the service sector, good-producing employment grew for the second month in a row. Of significance within the good-producing sector, manufacturing jobs advanced 35,000 after adding 23,000 the month before. Construction employment rose 11,000 in November following a decline of 13,000 in the prior month. On the negative side, mining, which includes oil and gas extraction, was down 6,000 after increasing 4,000 workers in October.

Americans worked longer weeks during November. . . The average workweek for nonfarm employees was up 0.2 hour to 34.9. Average hourly earnings for manufacturing workers grew $0.04 to $8.84. The factory workweek increased 0.2 hour to a strong 40.9 hours, while factory overtime was unchanged at 3.5 hours per week.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities rose 0.6% in November. . . providing further evidence that manufacturing activity is finally beginnning to recover after two years of stagnation. November's rise followed three months of weak production. Output by manufacturers increased a strong 0.7% in November after gaining only 0.1% in October. Production of durable goods rose 0.6%, while nondurables climbed 0.8%. Despite November's improvements, the economy is expected to be weak in the first quarter of next year. The new tax law, with most provisions taking effect January 1, 1987, is likely to discourage commercial construction because it will lengthen the tax write-off period for real estate investments.

Housing starts dropped 1.8% during November. . . to their slowest pace in two years. Housing starts have fallen in six of the last seven months after surging in early 1986. The main reason for the downward movement has been depressed apartment construction, which plunged 6.1% last month. The negative factors of overbuilding, high vacancy rates, and the new tax law's elimination of many tax shelter incentives will probably hurt apartment construction through most of 1987. The level of single-family home construction edged up 0.3% last month. Additional advances in single-family home building are expected to continue into next year as mortgage rates remain at low levels. Starts tumbled the most in the South, a region hard hit by the oil industry slump. The 12.5% decline brought housing starts in the South to their lowest pace since August, 1982. On the positive side, the Northeast experienced a 10.4% upturn. Building permits, which reflect future building activity, were up last month, but the increase occurred in the multi-family sector which puzzled most economists.

Retail sales rose a moderate 0.5% in November. . . as consumers boosted their purchases of furniture and appliances. The surge in furniture and appliance sales reflected efforts by consumers to buy expensive items before the end of the year so that they could deduct sales tax. Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores reported an increase in sales of 2.8% last month. Food stores also showed a healthy rise in sales, while auto dealers and general merchandise stores registered declines. Overall, sales of durable goods were up 0.3% and sales of nondurables gained 0.7%.

Consumer spending was up a strong 1.1% in November, while personal income rose 0.3% . . . Consumer spending plunged 2.1% in October as incentive programs for auto purchases were slowing down. The sluggish spending was expected to continue in November, but spending was strong in all categories last month. Purchases of big-ticket durable goods were sizable because of the new tax law, which begins to phase out deductions for consumer interest next year. Spending for nondurable goods and services also showed increases. The rise in personal income in November followed upturns of 0.4% in October and 0.3% in September. The November rise was held down by two unusual factors -- low farm subsidy payments and autoworker bonuses. Because spending rose more rapidly than income, the savings rate fell to 2.8% of after-tax income in November from 3.6% in the previous month.

THE 1986 SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMY

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, highlights of the performance of the eight-state Southeastern economy in 1986 (October 1985-1986) included the following:

-- A 3.0% gain in nonfarm jobs to 17,022,000. Gains occurred in all industries except mining.

-- A 0.1 percentage point drop in the unemployment rate to 6.5%.

-- A 1.0% rise in consumer prices compared to 3.0% in the previous 12 months.

-- A 3.2% gain in wages and salaries of private nonfarm workers (12 months ending September, 1986).

FACTORY PAYROLLS CONTINUE TO RISE IN NOVEMBER

Influenced by premiums paid for piece work in November, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina increased $0.02 to $7.99. Both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors shared in this month's gain. The nondurable-good sector experienced a $0.03 rise over the month, with chemicals and allied products displaying the most significant gain of $0.17. All other components within nondurables experienced increases, except food and kindred products which showed negative movement, and apparel and other textile products where no change was noted. An increase of $0.01 was seen in the durable-good sector. Contributing largely to the rise in durables were furniture and fixtures (+$0.12), instruments and related products (+$0.07), and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.05). Moderate declines were seen in lumber and wood products; and stone, clay, and glass products over the month.

At the national level, manufacturing hourly earnings rose by $0.06, with both durables and nondurables adding to the gain.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.99	$ 7.97	$ 7.66	$ 9.31	$ 9.29	$ 9.40
Average Weekly Earnings	$332.38	$329.16	$315.59	$398.47	$389.25	$424.88
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$100.48	$ 99.59	$ 96.63	$120.46	$117.78	$130.09

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.81	$ 7.80	$ 7.68	$ 7.87	$ 7.84	$ 7.43
Average Weekly Earnings	$313.96	$314.34	$312.58	$329.75	$326.14	$331.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.91	$ 95.11	$ 95.71	$ 99.68	$ 98.68	$ 95.32

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.78	$ 9.72	$ 9.63
Average Weekly Earnings	$401.96	$396.58	$393.87
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$121.51	$119.99	$120.60

OVERTIME HOURS ADVANCE IN NOVEMBER

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.1 hour in November. This month's rise can be attributed to the durable-good industry which increased 0.3 hour to 4.0. Premium hours in the nondurable-good industry posted no change over the month. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours in manufacturing were 0.3 hour higher in November, 1985.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.8	4.2
Durable Goods	4.0	3.7	3.9
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.4

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK RISES

South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.3 hour to 41.6 in November. More overtime worked with premium pay in both the hard- and soft-good sectors contributed to the rise. Both sectors experienced similar increases of 0.3 hour. Within the durable-good sector, significant hourly gains were found in instruments and related products (+1.4); machinery, except electrical (+0.8); and stone, clay, and glass products (+0.5). On the downside, weekly hours in lumber and wood products were lowered 0.3 hour to 41.7. The furniture and fixtures group was the only industry to report no change in the number of hours worked during November. Contributing to the increase in the nondurable-good sector were chemicals and allied products (+1.0), apparel and other textile products (+0.4), textile mill products (+0.3), and printing and publishing (+0.2). Displaying negative movement were paper and allied products, and food and kindred products.

Nationally, average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.3 gain to 41.1.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index increased 0.8 point to 106.4 in November. The upturn was caused by a 0.3 hour gain in average weekly hours. November's production-worker index was 1.8 points less than the year-ago figure of 108.2.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

November, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.4	105.6	108.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.5	142.5	146.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	94.4	93.4	95.4
Textile Productivity Index	67.9	67.0	68.0
Apparel Productivity Index	102.6	101.8	107.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCREASE IN TWENTY-SIX COUNTIES

Unemployment rates increased in 26 of South Carolina's 46 counties in November. When compared to a year ago, November's jobless rates were lower in 35 counties. The unemployment rates for November ranged from a high of 10.6% in Allendale County to a low of 3.4% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased over the month in 21 counties. Manufacturing recorded decreases in 15 counties, and nonmanufacturing showed downturns in 17 counties. Eleven counties recorded losses in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 37 counties reported increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Purchasing Manager	24	None	N/A	12	X		$25,000	X		Lancaster
Lawyer	99	Research Director	72	19	X		$27,000	X		Sumter
Welder, Arc	86	Turret Lathe Oper.	11	13	X		$23,400	X		Liberty
Paralegal Assistant	24	Secretary	99	14	X		$16,000		X	Florence
Electrical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Rock Hill
Media Director	12	Account Executive	08	14	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Purchaser	70	Inventory Control Manager	30	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenwood
Quailty Control Engin.	99	Production Supt.	96	16	X		$28,000	X		Greenville
Computer Operator	24	General Office Clerk	60	13	X		$13,000		X	Newberry
Drafter, Apprentice	12	None	N/A	14	X		$12,480	X		Kingstree
Manager, Parts	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000	X		Sumter
Tool Designer	99	Tool Maker	99	16	X		$25,000	X		Liberty
Lab Tester	27	None	N/A	15	X		$10,400		X	Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 103,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1361.2	1360.0	1319.6	+ 1.2	+ 41.6
Total Private	1097.9	1098.9	1062.0	- 1.0	+ 35.9
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.1	89.6	85.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.8	12.9	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.3	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.0	43.4	41.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.7
Electrical Work	9.2	9.2	8.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	361.9	361.8	363.6	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Durable Goods	119.8	120.3	121.9	- 0.5	- 2.1
Nondurable Goods	242.1	241.5	241.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.4	57.3	57.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	17.2	16.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Water Transportation	2.7	2.5	2.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Communication	12.3	12.4	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.6	16.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	301.3	300.3	283.6	+ 1.0	+ 17.7
Wholesale Trade	57.1	57.6	55.9	- 0.5	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.5	30.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.5	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	26.1	25.3	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	3.7	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Retail Trade	244.2	242.7	227.7	+ 1.5	+ 16.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.1	0.0	+ 1.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	29.5	28.0	28.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.1
Department Stores	20.2	19.0	19.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.9
Food Stores	40.7	40.6	39.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	38.1	38.0	37.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.3	59.5	57.4	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Banking	14.9	14.9	15.0	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.8	14.9	0.0	- 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.4	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	226.2	228.7	212.9	- 2.5	+ 13.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.1	20.3	18.3	- 1.2	+ 0.8
Health Services	45.3	45.2	43.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	24.7	24.5	23.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.7	14.6	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total Government	263.3	261.1	257.6	+ 2.2	+ 5.7
Total Federal Government	38.9	38.7	38.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Total State Government	84.6	83.9	79.4	+ 0.7	+ 5.2
State Education	36.8	36.3	34.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Other State Government	47.8	47.6	44.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Total Local Government	139.8	138.5	140.0	+ 1.3	- 0.2
Local Education	84.0	82.9	85.9	+ 1.1	- 1.9
Other Local Government	55.8	55.6	54.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Manufacturing	361.9	361.8	363.6	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Durable Goods	119.8	120.3	121.9	- 0.5	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.5	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.8	0.0	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.9	10.8	- 0.5	- 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.9	3.4	3.4	- 0.5	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.8	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.4	15.3	- 0.1	0.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.0	28.7	29.2	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.4	21.3	21.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.0	7.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	- 0.5
Transportation Equipment	7.8	8.0	7.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.6	0.0	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.2	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	242.1	241.5	241.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	16.0	15.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.5	102.0	102.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.0	27.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.0	29.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	8.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.5	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.0	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.5	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.3	45.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	9.0	0.0	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	5.9	5.9	6.5	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	14.7	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.2	8.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.7	15.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.2	10.1	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.6	4.5	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.6	32.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.6	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.3	20.3	20.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.3	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1358.1	1351.7	1316.2	+ 6.4	+ 41.9
Total Private	1101.1	1095.7	1064.7	+ 5.3	+ 36.3
Construction	90.5	89.4	86.0	+ 1.1	+ 4.5
Manufacturing	360.7	360.0	362.4	+ 0.7	- 1.7
Durable Goods	119.4	119.7	121.5	- 0.3	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.5	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.8	10.8	- 0.4	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.9	28.6	29.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	21.2	21.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	241.3	240.3	240.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.7	15.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	102.2	101.6	102.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.9	26.7	27.5	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.8	28.7	29.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	15.1	14.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	44.0	44.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	9.0	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	14.7	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.8	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	10.2	10.1	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.6	32.4	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	14.7	15.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November , 1986

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.3	57.3	57.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.0	16.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	12.3	12.4	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	301.8	299.9	284.1	+ 1.9	+ 17.7
Wholesale Trade	57.2	56.9	56.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Retail Trade	244.6	243.0	228.1	+ 1.6	+ 16.5
General Merchandise Stores	28.2	28.0	27.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Food Stores	40.5	40.3	39.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.8	59.6	57.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	12.7	12.4	12.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Services	229.1	227.7	215.6	+ 1.4	+ 13.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.1	20.6	20.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Educational Services	23.2	23.1	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Government	257.1	256.0	251.5	+ 1.1	+ 5.6
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.2	38.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Total State Government	82.3	81.9	77.2	+ 0.4	+ 5.1
Total Local Government	135.5	134.9	135.7	+ 0.6	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	COLUMBIA Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	294.9	294.2	289.4	220.0	219.1	208.6
Construction	20.4	20.4	20.1	13.9	13.8	12.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.3	10.3	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.9	96.0	96.5	28.0	27.9	27.7
Durable Goods	29.3	29.1	29.4	13.8	13.6	13.5
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.1	11.0	11.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.0	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.6	66.9	67.1	14.2	14.3	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.0	31.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.2	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.7	5.6	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.9	7.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.1	4.2	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.4	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.4	9.4	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	68.5	67.7	65.6	47.6	47.1	45.9
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.5	15.6	12.8	12.8	12.5
Retail Trade	52.8	52.2	50.0	34.8	34.3	33.4
General Merchandise Stores	7.8	7.4	7.1	4.8	4.7	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	11.0	11.0	18.3	18.3	17.0
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	49.0	49.1	47.0	40.0	39.9	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	10.1	10.0	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	7.7	7.8	7.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.7	3.2
Total Government	39.2	39.1	38.7	62.5	62.4	57.6
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.3	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	12.0	12.1	11.3	33.8	33.7	30.9
Total Local Government	25.2	25.0	25.4	20.4	20.5	18.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	183.2	182.1	174.6	43.6	43.3	42.6
Construction	13.9	14.0	12.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	19.9	12.6	12.4	12.2
Durable Goods	11.6	11.5	11.1	2.4	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.2	10.1	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.3	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.2	42.8	42.2	8.0	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.2	8.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.0	34.6	34.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	8.3	8.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.4	36.3	33.3	8.7	8.7	8.2
Total Government	51.7	51.1	49.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.8	19.5	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.9	13.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.9	18.7	17.0	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.1	48.2	48.6	47.5	47.3	46.8
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.1	19.3	19.9	13.7	13.6	13.2
Durable Goods	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.7	9.3	9.2	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total Government	7.8	7.8	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From Oct. 1986	Net Change From Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	626.1	625.4	606.4	+ 0.7	+ 19.7
Total Private	477.5	478.1	460.2	- 0.6	+ 17.3
Construction	7.3	7.2	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	147.3	147.2	147.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Durable Goods	38.1	38.3	38.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.8	12.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	109.2	108.9	109.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.0	43.8	43.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.6	11.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.8	13.0	0.0	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.2	38.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.5	7.5	8.1	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.9	13.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.4	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	7.0	6.9	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.2	144.4	136.0	+ 0.8	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	14.0	14.1	13.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	131.2	130.3	122.6	+ 0.9	+ 8.6
General Merchandise Stores	22.1	21.0	21.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.8
Food Stores	18.6	18.6	18.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.5	36.8	35.5	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	128.1	129.4	120.8	- 1.3	+ 7.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.9	13.6	12.4	- 0.7	+ 0.5
Health Services	37.4	37.4	36.2	0.0	+ 1.2
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	15.1	15.1	14.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Total Government	148.6	147.3	146.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.8	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	45.8	45.5	43.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
State Education	17.6	17.4	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Other State Government	28.2	28.1	26.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	90.9	90.0	91.4	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Local Education	63.0	62.2	64.4	+ 0.8	- 1.4
Other Local Government	27.9	27.8	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
MANUFACTURING	281.6	281.6	284.1	332.38	329.16	315.59	41.6	41.3	41.2	7.99	7.97	7.66
DURABLE GOODS	91.8	92.4	94.0	343.54	340.67	330.37	42.1	41.8	41.4	8.16	8.15	7.98
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.5	12.3	303.58	307.44	306.18	41.7	42.0	42.0	7.28	7.32	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	4.3	293.34	288.40	279.48	41.2	41.2	41.1	7.12	7.00	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.0	8.3	8.2	382.20	378.59	382.35	42.8	42.3	43.4	8.93	8.95	8.81
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.2	12.1	332.91	331.69	325.36	41.1	41.0	41.5	8.10	8.09	7.84
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.5	20.5	20.7	367.18	359.98	352.37	43.3	42.5	42.2	8.48	8.47	8.35
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.9	4.1	373.05	364.52	325.71	45.0	44.4	42.3	8.29	8.21	7.70
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.2	16.6	300.77	296.54	297.44	40.7	40.4	39.5	7.39	7.34	7.53
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.3	4.7	339.39	325.22	306.50	41.9	40.5	39.6	8.10	8.03	7.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.8	189.2	190.1	326.27	322.67	311.95	41.3	41.0	41.1	7.90	7.87	7.59
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.4	10.4	271.86	276.31	267.39	39.4	39.7	41.2	6.90	6.96	6.49
Textile Mill Products	90.1	89.5	90.0	306.50	303.05	298.45	41.7	41.4	41.8	7.35	7.32	7.14
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	24.6	25.2	309.54	308.38	293.94	42.0	41.9	41.4	7.37	7.36	7.10
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.2	26.1	26.5	314.98	310.64	297.88	40.8	40.5	42.2	7.72	7.67	7.41
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	7.5	273.36	266.00	295.85	40.8	40.0	43.7	6.70	6.65	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.2	12.2	329.04	321.14	319.18	42.9	42.2	42.9	7.67	7.61	7.44
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	297.48	275.56	303.97	40.2	37.8	41.3	7.40	7.29	7.36
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.4	8.3	282.74	286.00	277.13	43.7	44.0	43.1	6.47	6.50	6.43
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	37.0	37.3	205.11	202.99	192.28	38.7	38.3	38.0	5.30	5.30	5.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.6	7.7	8.1	201.96	195.84	185.60	39.6	38.4	37.8	5.10	5.10	4.91
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.3	12.1	12.4	180.05	177.26	171.31	37.2	36.7	37.0	4.84	4.83	4.63
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	11.0	535.78	538.05	509.68	44.5	44.8	43.6	12.04	12.01	11.69
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.5	309.59	307.55	293.18	36.9	36.7	37.3	8.39	8.38	7.86
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.3	20.0	517.53	498.42	487.77	43.6	42.6	42.6	11.87	11.70	11.45

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFATURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
November, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.7	14.3	398.46	389.25	424.88	42.8	41.9	45.2	9.31	9.29	9.40
Durable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.3	380.14	373.09	423.00	43.1	42.3	47.0	8.82	8.82	9.00
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	6.0	424.11	414.41	422.30	42.2	41.4	42.7	10.05	10.01	9.89

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.9	19.9	19.6	313.96	314.34	32.58	40.2	40.3	40.7	7.81	7.80	7.68
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.3	288.40	291.69	304.09	40.0	40.4	40.6	7.21	7.22	7.49
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	307.55	311.10	354.63	41.9	42.5	46.6	7.34	7.32	7.61
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	335.20	332.07	309.96	41.9	41.2	36.9	8.00	8.06	8.40
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.3	336.53	334.06	320.66	40.4	40.2	40.9	8.33	8.31	7.84
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	275.41	278.87	276.69	38.9	39.5	40.1	7.08	7.06	6.90
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	189.91	189.97	174.74	38.6	38.3	37.1	4.92	4.96	4.71

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.1	72.2	73.0	329.75	326.14	331.32	41.9	41.6	41.9	7.87	7.84	7.43
Durable Goods	21.1	21.1	21.4	349.25	345.91	328.22	42.8	42.6	41.6	8.16	8.12	7.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.7	7.9	382.31	373.67	348.60	44.3	43.5	42.0	8.63	8.59	8.30
Nondurable Goods	51.0	51.1	51.6	321.63	318.06	304.50	41.5	41.2	42.0	7.75	7.72	7.25
Textile Mill Products	27.1	27.1	27.4	310.16	304.79	299.48	41.8	41.3	42.3	7.42	7.38	7.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	8.9	303.96	304.37	283.41	40.8	40.8	40.2	7.45	7.46	7.05
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.3	321.39	317.34	303.12	42.4	42.2	42.1	7.58	7.52	7.20
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	259.68	256.03	339.70	38.7	38.1	50.4	6.71	6.72	6.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.6	2.5	328.70	311.71	306.90	44.6	42.7	45.0	7.37	7.30	6.82
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	194.94	193.78	191.48	38.0	37.7	41.9	5.13	5.14	4.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.6	152.69	138.88	158.54	35.1	32.6	36.7	4.35	4.26	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.8	436.46	421.58	399.83	43.3	42.2	42.4	10.08	9.99	9.43

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
November, 1986

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,510	6,470	6,470	3,360	3,310	3,550	3,150	3,160	2,920
AIKEN---------	42,100	42,000	42,400	17,700	17,700	18,300	24,400	24,300	24,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,870	2,970	1,050	1,100	1,260	1,770	1,770	1,710
ANDERSON------	48,100	48,200	48,500	19,200	19,600	19,900	28,900	28,600	28,600
BAMBERG-------	4,380	4,380	4,340	1,320	1,320	1,420	3,060	3,060	2,920
BARNWELL------	8,300	8,280	8,030	3,490	3,460	3,410	4,810	4,820	4,620
BEAUFORT------	34,320	34,410	31,530	1,290	1,340	1,380	33,030	33,070	30,150
BERKELEY------	22,600	22,400	21,100	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,700	16,500	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,730	3,710	3,630	2,070	2,060	2,080	1,660	1,650	1,550
CHARLESTON----	144,200	143,500	137,800	9,900	9,900	9,800	134,300	133,600	128,000
CHEROKEE------	17,060	17,130	16,510	8,770	8,780	8,650	8,290	8,350	7,860
CHESTER-------	11,330	11,370	11,120	5,460	5,480	5,560	5,870	5,890	5,560
CHESTERFIELD--	13,490	13,440	12,770	7,390	7,350	7,000	6,100	6,090	5,770
CLARENDON-----	6,530	6,630	6,550	1,460	1,530	1,630	5,070	5,100	4,920
COLLETON------	9,630	9,730	9,490	2,450	2,530	2,530	7,180	7,200	6,960
DARLINGTON----	19,720	19,730	18,880	7,140	7,120	6,930	12,580	12,610	11,950
DILLON--------	9,140	9,100	8,810	3,600	3,550	3,520	5,540	5,550	5,290
DORCHESTER----	16,400	16,200	15,700	4,500	4,400	4,400	11,900	11,800	11,300
EDGEFIELD-----	4,340	4,330	4,260	1,940	1,910	1,910	2,400	2,420	2,350
FAIRFIELD-----	6,900	6,870	6,930	2,460	2,410	2,450	4,440	4,460	4,480
FLORENCE------	47,500	47,300	46,700	13,700	13,600	13,200	33,800	33,700	33,500
GEORGETOWN----	15,660	15,480	14,800	4,650	4,630	4,300	11,010	10,850	10,500
GREENVILLE----	169,000	168,700	164,600	48,800	48,900	48,600	120,200	119,800	116,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,660	26,660	25,870	10,860	10,780	11,020	15,800	15,880	14,850
HAMPTON-------	4,840	4,850	4,680	1,730	1,740	1,670	3,110	3,110	3,010
HORRY---------	54,820	56,050	52,970	5,580	5,560	5,620	49,240	50,490	47,350
JASPER--------	3,330	3,340	3,250	210	210	200	3,120	3,130	3,050
KERSHAW-------	15,060	15,050	14,600	6,490	6,470	6,640	8,570	8,580	7,960
LANCASTER-----	17,850	17,950	17,870	8,850	8,940	9,440	9,000	9,010	8,430
LAURENS-------	17,820	17,840	17,490	7,650	7,670	7,840	10,170	10,170	9,650
LEE-----------	3,340	3,350	3,280	1,030	1,030	1,020	2,310	2,320	2,260
LEXINGTON-----	48,800	48,700	46,000	13,200	13,200	13,200	35,600	35,500	32,800
McCORMICK-----	1,930	2,070	1,830	770	780	770	1,160	1,290	1,060
MARION--------	11,980	12,050	11,400	5,630	5,640	5,460	6,350	6,410	5,940
MARLBORO------	8,630	8,600	8,510	3,940	3,880	4,060	4,690	4,720	4,450
NEWBERRY------	10,750	10,810	10,750	4,600	4,620	4,900	6,150	6,190	5,850
OCONEE--------	22,040	22,050	21,210	9,890	9,860	9,790	12,150	12,190	11,420
ORANGEBURG----	27,950	27,950	26,660	9,310	9,260	8,910	18,640	18,690	17,750
PICKENS-------	31,300	31,300	31,400	11,000	11,000	11,400	20,300	20,300	20,000
RICHLAND------	171,200	170,400	162,600	14,800	14,700	14,500	156,400	155,700	148,100
SALUDA--------	3,240	3,240	3,140	1,200	1,200	1,220	2,040	2,040	1,920
SPARTANBURG---	94,600	94,200	93,300	36,100	36,100	36,500	58,500	58,100	56,800
SUMTER--------	30,080	30,100	29,910	8,480	8,460	9,110	21,600	21,640	20,800
UNION---------	10,250	10,380	10,090	5,590	5,690	5,710	4,660	4,690	4,380
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,160	10,200	9,900	3,810	3,820	3,830	6,350	6,380	6,070
YORK----------	43,600	43,400	42,600	12,600	12,400	12,300	31,000	31,000	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
November, 1986

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,590	10,610	10,780	920	930	1,170	8.7	8.8	10.9
AIKEN---------	54,600	54,890	53,540	3,180	3,070	3,410	5.8	5.6	6.4
ALLENDALE-----	4,540	4,620	4,760	480	390	490	10.6	8.4	10.3
ANDERSON------	68,030	68,070	67,230	4,690	4,060	5,100	6.9	6.0	7.6
BAMBERG-------	6,810	6,860	6,750	600	520	610	8.8	7.6	9.0
BARNWELL------	9,970	10,140	9,580	670	730	580	6.7	7.2	6.1
BEAUFORT------	38,590	40,240	35,630	1,300	1,390	1,330	3.4	3.5	3.7
BERKELEY------	53,950	54,150	50,060	2,170	2,340	2,050	4.0	4.3	4.1
CALHOUN-------	4,930	5,060	4,850	310	340	350	6.3	6.7	7.2
CHARLESTON----	139,050	138,880	128,310	6,520	6,270	5,420	4.7	4.5	4.2
CHEROKEE------	22,430	22,710	22,090	1,160	1,180	1,530	5.2	5.2	6.9
CHESTER-------	13,960	14,080	13,940	1,280	1,290	1,510	9.2	9.2	10.8
CHESTERFIELD--	20,670	20,790	20,010	1,270	1,210	1,650	6.1	5.8	8.2
CLARENDON-----	12,390	12,700	12,120	1,280	1,200	980	10.3	9.4	8.1
COLLETON------	18,240	18,550	17,880	1,260	1,230	1,200	6.9	6.6	6.7
DARLINGTON----	27,390	27,750	27,000	2,060	2,030	2,720	7.5	7.3	10.1
DILLON--------	14,510	14,830	14,400	1,040	1,150	1,390	7.2	7.8	9.7
DORCHESTER----	33,690	33,930	31,380	1,150	1,380	1,210	3.4	4.1	3.9
EDGEFIELD-----	7,140	7,230	7,030	440	430	450	6.2	5.9	6.4
FAIRFIELD-----	9,660	9,640	9,680	800	750	800	8.3	7.8	8.3
FLORENCE------	55,050	55,700	53,360	3,510	3,640	4,010	6.4	6.5	7.5
GEORGETOWN----	21,670	21,560	20,880	2,250	1,900	2,530	10.4	8.8	12.1
GREENVILLE----	164,010	164,680	157,270	6,860	6,910	7,810	4.2	4.2	5.0
GREENWOOD-----	27,810	28,090	27,730	2,070	2,090	2,780	7.4	7.4	10.0
HAMPTON-------	6,980	6,980	6,900	680	550	800	9.7	7.9	11.6
HORRY---------	66,120	67,650	65,170	5,180	4,390	6,290	7.8	6.5	9.7
JASPER--------	6,240	6,300	6,110	470	450	480	7.5	7.1	7.9
KERSHAW-------	18,390	18,530	17,970	1,190	1,190	1,320	6.5	6.4	7.3
LANCASTER-----	25,530	25,790	25,380	1,990	1,930	1,860	7.8	7.5	7.3
LAURENS-------	22,240	22,500	22,350	1,480	1,540	1,970	6.7	6.8	8.8
LEE-----------	8,440	8,610	8,290	550	520	540	6.5	6.0	6.5
LEXINGTON-----	81,950	81,500	76,460	2,830	2,640	3,130	3.5	3.2	4.1
McCORMICK-----	2,930	2,930	2,870	300	290	450	10.2	9.9	15.7
MARION--------	14,950	15,170	14,550	1,430	1,380	1,670	9.6	9.1	11.5
MARLBORO------	12,490	13,090	13,110	1,250	1,550	2,030	10.0	11.8	15.5
NEWBERRY------	14,520	14,880	14,460	900	1,010	910	6.2	6.8	6.3
OCONEE--------	27,570	27,900	26,410	1,660	1,750	1,530	6.0	6.3	5.8
ORANGEBURG----	38,280	38,990	37,050	2,800	2,980	3,010	7.3	7.6	8.1
PICKENS-------	45,880	45,990	44,200	1,880	1,810	2,350	4.1	3.9	5.3
RICHLAND------	149,160	148,680	138,150	5,210	5,200	4,740	3.5	3.5	3.4
SALUDA--------	7,510	7,700	7,410	390	410	490	5.2	5.3	6.6
SPARTANBURG---	114,690	114,950	110,430	6,000	5,830	7,050	5.2	5.1	6.4
SUMTER--------	35,340	35,780	34,750	2,590	2,640	2,240	7.3	7.4	6.4
UNION---------	14,560	14,680	14,490	1,260	1,130	1,380	8.7	7.7	9.5
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,500	16,750	16,180	1,400	1,260	1,450	8.5	7.5	9.0
YORK----------	69,530	69,400	65,770	3,430	3,080	3,260	4.9	4.4	5.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1986

							UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
ANDERSON	13,200	13,160	13,070	12,020	12,140	11,790	1,180	1,020	1,280	8.9	7.8	9.8
CHARLESTON	37,200	37,170	34,330	35,500	35,530	32,920	1,700	1,640	1,410	4.6	4.4	4.1
COLUMBIA	48,700	48,550	45,100	46,670	46,520	43,250	2,030	2,030	1,850	4.2	4.2	4.1
FLORENCE	15,160	15,350	14,680	14,250	14,400	13,640	910	950	1,040	6.0	6.2	7.1
GREENVILLE	31,870	32,000	30,610	30,270	30,390	28,790	1,600	1,610	1,820	5.0	5.0	5.9
GREENWOOD	9,970	10,080	9,940	9,250	9,350	8,970	720	730	970	7.2	7.2	9.8
MYRTLE BEACH	11,890	12,210	11,650	11,230	11,650	10,850	660	560	800	5.6	4.6	6.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,280	22,230	20,520	20,700	20,710	19,200	1,580	1,520	1,320	7.1	6.8	6.4
ROCK HILL	22,160	22,100	20,960	20,860	20,930	19,730	1,300	1,170	1,230	5.9	5.3	5.9
SPARTANBURG	23,470	23,520	22,650	22,000	22,090	20,920	1,470	1,430	1,730	6.3	6.1	7.6
SUMTER	10,730	10,850	10,550	9,920	10,030	9,850	810	820	700	7.5	7.6	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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DECEMBER, 1986

SEASONAL GAINS BOOST NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

HOLIDAY SEASON PRODUCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT IN THE STATE'S WORKFORCE

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina increased 4,500 in December to 1,365,600. Benefiting from gains in both the private and public sectors, this level was 43,800 above the year-ago figure. Traditional hiring of additional personnel for the holiday season was the primary reason, although public employment also experienced some growth.

PRIVATE SECTOR REPORTS STRONG SEASONAL GROWTH

Employers in the state's private sector added 4,200 workers to their payrolls over the month with the bulk of the upturn recorded in trade. Retail establishments [illegible] 4,500 employees as they geared up for the Christmas buying season. Coupled with the 100-worker addition of wholesalers, trade employment reached 305,800 in December. Two hundred jobseekers found work in transportation and public utilities. The remainder of the workforce expansion occurred in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, where 100 jobs were added.

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(Continued from front page)

Manufacturing and construction employment were unchanged in December. Within manufacturing, an increase of 800 in durable goods was offset by a decline of 800 in nondurables. In nondurables, textile employment fell 200 to 102,300, 100 less than a year earlier. Construction employment remained constant at 89,500 in December; however, this figure was 3,600 greater than the year-ago level.

On the downside, services reported the sole decline in the private sector, where 700 persons were separated from their jobs. The bulk of this decrease occurred in hotels and other lodging places, as 900 individuals were removed. Educational services laid off 200 workers, while a moderate gain of 300 was recorded in health services.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UP IN DECEMBER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Government employment was up 300 in December to 263,600, a gain of 5,400 from the previous year. Local government jobs grew by 400, while federal government added 100 workers. Due to the reduction of nonfaculty personnel for the holidays, state government dropped 200 positions.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SHOWS STRONG SEASONAL GROWTH

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina rose 2,700 to 628,600 in December. A 2,800 hike in retail trade was the primary reason for the positive December development. Due to the Christmas buying season, general merchandise stores accounted for nearly 60% of the surge in retail trade employment. Also reporting an upturn in the private sector was finance, insurance, and real estate (+400). Construction employment was unchanged from November.

On the negative side, services recorded the largest decline over the month, losing 600. Hotels and other lodging places, with seasonal downturns, were the predominant factor. Manufacturing, continuing to suffer from layoffs and plant closings, lost 100 females from the payrolls. Durable goods experienced an increase of 100, but was more than offset by a 200 decline in nondurable goods. Of significance within nondurables, textile mill products decreased 200, the first drop in three months. The final major industry in the private sector, transportation and public utilities, registered a loss of 100.

In the public sector, the monthly count of females in government jobs increased 500 to 149,000. Local and federal government advanced 400 and 100, respectively. State government remained constant at 45,800.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total female employment in South Carolina rose 20,400. With the exceptions of manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities, all major industry divisions reported expansions over the year. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 45% of the yearly growth.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate remained unchanged in December at 5.6%. Seasonal slowdowns in agriculture and tourism combined to offset the traditional holiday-hiring boost in retail trade. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.7% in December.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
December, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,619,700	1,639,400	1,564,500	1,635,900	1,647,000	1,580,700
Total Employment	1,529,000	1,547,300	1,465,100	1,541,600	1,551,300	1,477,700
Total Unemployment	90,700	92,100	99,400	94,300	95,700	103,000
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	224,990	226,680	208,600	229,540	231,110	213,910
Total Employment	215,260	216,820	200,180	222,020	223,050	206,550
Total Unemployment	9,730	9,860	8,420	7,520	8,060	7,360
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	322,220	324,580	311,580
Total Employment	307,650	309,810	294,780
Total Unemployment	14,570	14,770	16,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.6	5.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,049	118,623	115,780	118,586	118,675	116,333
Total Employment	110,588	110,751	108,063	110,637	110,432	108,149
Total Unemployment	7,461	7,872	7,717	7,949	8,243	8,184
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

As a result of growth in both the private and public sectors, the Charleston area nonfarm employment level rose 1,300 in December. The majority of the advance occurred in the private sector, where 1,000 positions were added during the month. Reflecting seasonal upturns due to the Christmas buying season, retail trade reported an addition of 800 workers over the month. Transportation and public utilities recorded an advance of 200 positions from November while construction and services rose 100 each during the month. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged. Manufacturing recorded a small loss of 100 jobs as downturns were experienced in transportation equipment and chemicals and allied products. Registering growth in two of three sectors, government employment was 300 higher than in the previous month and 2,300 greater than that of a year earlier. Overall, total nonfarm employment grew 900 above the December, 1985 level of 174,800.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 1,200 to a level of 220,700 in December. All major industry groups, with the exception of services, reported gains over the month. The private sector accounted for 83% of the upturn. Within the private sector, wholesale and retail trade employment was up 300. Seasonal advances on the retail side were responsible for the positive movement in trade. As the demand for durable and nondurable goods increased, the manufacturing work force grew by 300. Nondurable goods gained 200, while durable goods climbed 100. Transportation and public utilities expanded their payrolls by 200. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded similar rises of 100. Services employment remained unchanged. In the public sector, employment surges of 100 each were registered in federal and local government. The state government job count was unchanged from November. When compared to year-ago levels, total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 11,200. Employment changes ranged from a 5,300 job increase in government to a 200 worker decline in transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 1,100 in December to a level of 296,300. The rise in employment was caused by expanded job levels in the private sector. The Christmas buying season caused trade to realize the largest over-the-month gain of 1,600 positions. Employers of transport [illegible] public utilities added 100 positions in December. Negative movement within the private sector was reported in manufacturing (-400); construction (-100); and services (-100). Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only major industry division within the private sector to post no change from the previous month level. The government work force, at 39,200 in December, was unchanged due to offsetting trends among its components. Local government grew by 500 while state government dropped 500. The number of federal positions held steady at 2,000 for the month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 6.7% of the labor force in December . . . the lowest level since 6.3% in March, 1980. Nonfarm payroll employment rose 269,000 jobs after increasing 239,000 in November. In addition to the decline in the rate and the rise in payroll employment, the manufacturing sector appeared to be reviving after a prolonged slump. Manufacturing employment grew 31,000 in December and 41,000 in November. At the same time, mining employment, which includes the oil and gas extraction industry, dropped 5,000. Construction jobs were up 11,000. The service industry accounted for 232,000 of the total job expansion. In the trade sector, retail employment was practically unchanged, reflecting lower than usual holiday hiring.

Americans worked shorter weeks in December . . . The average workweek for nonfarm workers decreased 0.2 hour to 34.6 hours. The factory workweek was up 0.1 hour to 40.9, while manufacturing overtime rose to 3.6 hours a week from 3.5. Average hourly earnings dropped $0.01 to $8.84 in December.

Personal income advanced 0.8% during December . . . The income gains in December were affected by large additions in subsidy payments to farmers and bonus payments to auto industry employees. Excluding these factors, personal income grew 0.2%. For all of 1986, personal income was up 5.2% compared to a 6.6% upturn in 1985.

Consumer spending climbed 2.0% in December . . . Much of the consumer spending surge reflected a rush by consumers to buy autos and other expensive items before the repeal of the sales tax deduction took affect at year end. Also, the spending advance pushed the savings rate down to 1.8% of after-tax income from 2.9% in November.

Consumer prices edged up 0.2% in the last month of 1986 . . . however, the plunge in oil prices held the increase for the year to 1.1%, the smallest gain in 25 years. Excluding energy, prices were up 3.8%, a higher but still moderate upturn in keeping with the underlying inflation rate of the past few years. Last year energy prices plunged 19.7%, the sharpest drop since the Commerce Department began tracking the category in 1957. Gasoline prices decreased a record [illegible]0.7%. In 1985, consumer prices rose 3.8%.

Retail sales climbed a robust 4.4% in December . . . offering further evidence that the economy picked up at the end of the year. Much of the expansion from November, especially the 16.2% rise in auto sales, reflected a rush by consumers to make purchases before the new tax laws take effect at the beginning of 1987. Excluding autos, sales grew a brisk 0.9%. Sales of building materials rose 1.8% after falling 1.3% in November. Department store sales were up 1.2% following a 0.5% decline the month before. Overall, sales of durable goods surged 10.2% in December, while nondurables advanced 0.8%. During 1986, sales of building materials registered the biggest gain of any category, rising 16.1%. The increase reflected strong home building activity early in the year. Sales at gasoline stations were down 14.3% as a result of price declines.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

December's industrial production was up 0.5% . . . indicating a revival in manufacturing. The hike in output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities was especially strong in consumer goods, defense equipment, and nondurable goods. Production output by manufacturers increased 0.6% in December, with durables up 0.7% and nondurables gaining 0.5%. Mining production, which includes the troubled oil and gas extraction industry, moved up 0.4%. Output of utilities grew 0.2%, while materials production added 0.2%.

Housing starts in December surpassed November's level by 13.7% . . . The positive movement can be attributed partly to declines in mortgage rates in recent months. Single-family starts were up 11.2% in December. Multi-family construction began at a 19.0% faster pace than in November; however, it is expected to slow down as a result of high vacancy rates and overbuilding in many areas. By region, starts climbed 50.0% in the Midwest followed by advances of 17.6% in the Northeast, 5.2% in the West, and 3.7% in the South. For the year, housing starts increased 3.7% to 1,806,600, the most for any year since 1978.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Trans 10 Technologies of Aiken	Aiken	130	This new firm will design, manufacture, transport and erect modular buildings used for businesses.
Kitchen Aid	Columbia	Unknown	Kitchen Aid, a division of Whirlpool Corp. will expand its current facility to include new high-tech equipment, adding 115,200 square feet to the plant.
IMG	Florence	200	IMG will manufacture and assemble french fry machines that deliver hot french fries and separate packets of salt and ketchup in 35 seconds.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE UPWARD MOVEMENT IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers, at $8.06 per hour, were up $0.07 in December. Both the durable- and nondurable-good industries reported gains over the month. Durable-good earnings were up $0.08, while nondurable earnings rose $0.05. Within durables, significant increases were recorded in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.27); and electrical and electronic equipment (+0.15). In the nondurable-good sector, all major industry groups but one registered gains in hourly wages with chemicals and allied products (+0.11) recording the largest increase. Posting no change was apparel and other textile products. More overtime worked with premium pay and higher hourly earnings because of piece work were contributors to the month's rise.

Throughout the nation, hourly earnings for factory production workers were up $0.09 to $9.86. An $0.11 increase was reported in the durable-good sector, along with a $0.05 advance in the nondurable-good sector.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
December, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.06	$ 7.99	$ 7.81	$ 9.35	$ 9.31	$ 9.30
Average Weekly Earnings	$340.13	$332.38	$329.58	$403.92	$395.68	$429.19
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$102.73	$100.48	$100.67	$121.99	$119.61	$131.09

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.82	$ 7.80	$ 7.68	$ 7.99	$ 7.87	$ 7.56
Average Weekly Earnings	$320.62	$313.56	$321.79	$338.78	$329.75	$325.84
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.83	$ 94.79	$ 98.29	$102.32	$ 99.68	$ 99.52

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.86	$ 9.77	$ 9.74
Average Weekly Earnings	$411.16	$400.57	$406.16
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$124.18	$121.09	$124.06

FACTORY PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO RISE

During December, the average workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees rose 0.6 hour to 42.2. This increase was caused by hourly advances in both the durable- and nondurable-good industries. The hard-good workweek rose 0.8 hour to 43.0 over the month. Considerable hourly increases, due primarily to more overtime, were found in electrical and electronic equipment (+1.5); stone, clay, and glass products (+1.3); and furniture and fixtures (+0.9). On the downside were instruments and related products (-0.3), and fabricated metal products (-0.2). This month's soft-good sector reported a rise of 0.5 hour to 41.9. Within the soft-good sector, hourly upturns were recorded in all major industry divisions. Registering the largest increases were printing and publishing (+1.7); paper and allied products (+0.6); and chemicals and allied products (+0.6).

On the national level, weekly hours for manufacturing production workers rose 0.7 to 41.7, along with a 0.3 hour rise in overtime.

SOUTHEASTERN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN THIRD QUARTER 1986

Nonagricultural employment (seasonally adjusted) for the third quarter of 1986 in the Southeastern region of the United States rose 135,000 to 16,807,000. The number of wage and salary jobs was up 456,000 from the third quarter, 1985 level of 16,351,000. This growth was due to additional positions found in all major divisions except manufacturing and mining. Major monthly advances in the number of employees on payrolls were posted in services (+44,000), retail trade (+39,000), and government (+27,000). Moderate job count gains in other industry divisions ranged from 5,000 in wholesale trade to 10,000 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Minor employment downturns occurred in manufacturing and mining.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX ADVANCES IN DECEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 1.6 points to 108.1 in December. The upturn was caused by gains in production workers (+200) and a 0.6 hour increase in average weekly hours. The durable-good productivity index showed an advance of 3.8 points which was caused by an increase of 700 production workers and a 0.8 hour upturn in the workweek. The nondurable-good productivity index increased slightly over the month. Overall, all major industries experienced growth in output per hour of all persons. December's production-worker index was 0.6 point less than the year-ago figure of 108.7.

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

December, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.1	106.5	108.7
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.2	143.4	147.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.5	94.6	95.8
Textile Productivity Index	68.5	68.0	68.6
Apparel Productivity Index	103.9	102.8	104.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINE IN TWENTY-THREE COUNTIES

Unemployment rates decreased in 23 of South Carolina's 46 counties in December. When compared to a year ago, December's jobless rates were lower in 34 counties. The unemployment rates ranged from a high of 14.0% in McCormick County to a low of 3.1% in Dorchester County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 38 counties. Manufacturing showed an increased in 13 of these counties, and nonmanufacturing posted upturns in 38 counties. Thirteen counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 41 counties showed a gain in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electrical Engineer	26	None	N/A	17	X	X	$47,000	X		Florence
Fashion Designer	76	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Heating and Air Conditioning Mech.	12	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400	X		Kingstree
Publications Editor	36	Faculty Member	24	17	X		$12,500	X		Liberty
Management Trainee	01	Insurance Agent	65	13	X		$16,000		X	Newberry
Accountant	99	Personnel	99	16	X		$24,000		X	Union
Professor	99	None	N/A	19	X		$25,000	X		Greenwood
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Conway
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	15	X		$20,800	X		Lancaster
Industrial Hygienist	63	None	N/A	15	X		$18,000	X		Sumter
Layout Artist	31	Supervisor	78	15	X		$10,400	X		Florence
Manager, Sales	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Greenwood
Assembler, Production	03	Cashier	11	12		X	$ 6,968		X	Kingstree

*There are currently more than 99,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1365.6	1361.1	1321.8	+ 4.5	+ 43.8
Total Private	1102.0	1097.8	1063.6	+ 4.2	+ 38.4
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	89.5	89.5	85.9	0.0	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.6	12.8	12.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.0	4.2	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	43.5	41.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Electrical Work	9.3	9.2	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	362.3	362.3	363.0	0.0	- 0.7
Durable Goods	120.6	119.8	121.2	+ 0.8	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	241.7	242.5	241.8	- 0.8	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.9	57.7	57.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.1	16.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Water Transportation	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.5	16.6	16.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electric Services	10.9	10.9	11.0	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.1	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	305.8	301.2	287.4	+ 4.6	+ 18.4
Wholesale Trade	57.1	57.0	56.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.3	30.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.4	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	25.7	25.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1985
Retail Trade	248.7	244.2	231.4	+ 4.5	+ 17.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.3	11.2	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	29.5	30.4	+ 2.1	+ 1.2
Department Stores	21.6	20.2	20.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Food Stores	41.1	40.7	39.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Grocery Stores	38.3	38.1	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.4	59.3	57.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Banking	14.9	14.9	14.9	0.0	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.7	12.6	12.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	225.4	226.1	211.5	- 0.7	+ 13.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	19.1	17.3	- 0.9	+ 0.9
Health Services	45.5	45.2	43.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Hospitals	15.5	15.4	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	24.5	24.7	22.6	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.5	14.7	13.5	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Total Government	263.6	263.3	258.2	+ 0.3	+ 5.4
Total Federal Government	39.0	38.9	38.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	84.4	84.6	79.0	- 0.2	+ 5.4
State Education	36.4	36.7	34.3	- 0.3	+ 2.1
Other State Government	48.0	47.9	44.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.3
Total Local Government	140.2	139.8	140.4	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Local Education	84.3	84.0	86.1	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Other Local Government	55.9	55.8	54.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1985
Manufacturing	362.3	362.3	363.0	0.0	- 0.7
Durable Goods	120.6	119.8	121.2	+ 0.8	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.2	15.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	4.9	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.0	4.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.6	10.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.3	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	28.9	29.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.1	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.5	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.5	21.5	- 0.3	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	2.9	3.2	3.2	- 0.3	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 0.4
Transportation Equipment	7.9	7.8	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.5	- 0.1	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.2	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	241.7	242.5	241.8	- 0.8	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	16.1	16.2	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.3	102.5	102.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.2	27.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	29.0	29.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	15.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.0	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	9.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.5	44.9	0.0	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.4	9.0	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.0	5.9	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.1	15.0	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.5	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.2	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.8	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	[illegible].6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.6	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.[illegible]
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.3	10.3	9.8	0.0	+ 0.[illegible]
Newspapers	4.[illegible]	4.5	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.6	4.6	4.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.[illegible]	31.7	32.2	- 0.3	- 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	1[illegible].4	14.6	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.[illegible]	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.[illegible]	20.4	20.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.[illegible]	2.6	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	[illegible]	9.5	9.3	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1361.9	1357.9	1318.1	+ 4.0	+ 43.8
Total Private	1104.1	1100.8	1065.6	+ 3.3	+ 38.5
Construction	90.3	89.9	86.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
Manufacturing	361.8	361.1	362.5	+ 0.7	- 0.7
Durable Goods	120.5	119.4	121.1	+ 1.1	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.2	15.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products					
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	6.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.4	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	28.8	29.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.1	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.4	21.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	241.3	241.7	241.4	- 0.4	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.9	15.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	102.2	102.2	102.5	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	27.0	27.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.6	28.7	29.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.6	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.2	44.2	44.6	0.0	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.4	9.0	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.1	15.0	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.8	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.3	10.3	9.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.8	32.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.7	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.9

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.7	57.6	56.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.0	16.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.5	16.7	16.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	302.2	301.7	284.0	+ 0.5	+ 18.2
Wholesale Trade	57.2	57.1	56.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Retail Trade	245.0	244.6	227.9	+ 0.4	+ 17.1
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	28.2	26.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Food Stores	40.9	40.5	39.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60.2	59.8	57.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Insurance Carriers	12.7	12.7	12.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	230.2	229.0	216.0	+ 1.2	+ 14.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.4	21.1	20.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Educational Services	23.2	23.2	21.4	0.0	+ 1.8
Total Government	257.8	257.1	252.5	+ 0.7	+ 5.3
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.3	39.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	82.7	82.3	77.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.3
Total Local Government	135.9	135.5	136.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	296.3	295.2	290.5	220.7	219.5	209.5
Construction	20.4	20.5	20.0	14.0	13.9	12.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.4	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.6	96.0	96.1	28.2	27.9	28.1
Durable Goods	29.3	29.3	29.3	13.8	13.7	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.4	5.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.1	11.1	11.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	66.3	66.7	66.8	14.4	14.2	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	30.9	31.1	31.1	1.8	1.7	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.3	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.1	9.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.5	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.6	5.7	5.6	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.1	4.1	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.3	8.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	70.1	68.5	66.9	47.7	47.4	46.0
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.7	12.8	12.4
Retail Trade	54.4	52.8	51.3	35.0	34.6	33.6
General Merchandise Stores	8.2	7.8	7.5	4.9	4.8	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	11.1	18.5	18.4	17.2
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.0
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.9	49.0	46.9	39.8	39.8	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.9	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.7	7.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.7	3.6	3.3
Total Government	39.2	39.2	38.9	62.8	62.6	57.5
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.3	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	11.5	12.0	11.0	33.8	33.8	30.8
Total Local Government	25.7	25.2	25.9	20.7	20.6	18.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

December, 1986

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	183.8	182.5	174.8	42.9	43.0	42.7
Construction	13.9	13.8	12.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.2	20.3	19.7	12.4	12.5	12.2
Durable Goods	11.6	11.5	11.0	2.4	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.7	8.7	10.0	10.2	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.8	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.4	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.7	43.0	42.6	8.0	8.0	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.2	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.6	34.8	34.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	8.2	7.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.5	36.4	33.4	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total Government	51.6	51.3	49.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
Total Federal Government	19.7	19.6	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	13.0	13.2	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.9	18.7	17.1	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.1	48.5	47.5	47.4	46.9
Construction	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	19.4	19.1	19.9	13.6	13.5	13.2
Durable Goods	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.8	9.1	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total Government	7.9	7.8	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 9

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1986

Industry	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Net Change From Nov. 1986	Net Change From Dec. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	628.6	625.9	608.2	+ 2.7	+ 20.4
Total Private	479.6	477.4	461.8	+ 2.2	+ 17.8
Construction	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	147.2	147.3	148.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Durable Goods	38.2	38.1	38.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.1	8.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.8	12.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	109.0	109.2	109.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.3	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	43.8	44.0	43.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.7	12.0	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.7	12.8	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	37.4	37.9	0.0	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.7	7.5	8.1	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.1	13.1	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.1	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.6	12.7	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	147.7	145.1	138.5	+ 2.6	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	13.8	14.0	13.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.9	6.1	5.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	133.9	131.1	125.0	+ 2.8	+ 8.9
General Merchandise Stores	23.6	22.0	22.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.8
Food Stores	18.8	18.6	18.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.9	36.5	35.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Banking	11.3	11.2	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.8	6.7	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	127.5	128.1	119.8	- 0.6	+ 7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.3	12.9	11.7	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Health Services	37.5	37.4	36.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	15.0	15.1	13.8	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Total Government	149.0	148.5	146.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.8	11.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	45.8	45.8	42.8	0.0	+ 3.0
State Education	17.5	17.6	16.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Other State Government	28.3	28.2	26.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	91.3	90.9	91.7	+ 0.4	-
Local Education	63.3	63.0	64.6	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Other Local Government	28.0	27.9	27.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.1	281.9	284.3	340.13	332.38	329.58	42.2	41.6	42.2	8.06	7.99	7.81
DURABLE GOODS	92.8	92.1	93.6	354.32	344.35	344.97	43.0	42.2	42.8	8.24	8.16	8.06
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.4	12.4	310.79	305.87	315.66	42.4	41.9	43.3	7.33	7.30	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.7	301.02	293.34	272.68	42.1	41.2	40.1	7.15	7.12	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	8.3	406.60	383.06	392.04	44.1	42.8	44.0	9.22	8.95	8.91
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.0	12.2	330.88	332.50	329.10	40.9	41.1	41.5	8.09	8.09	7.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.9	20.7	20.7	377.84	367.18	368.42	44.4	43.3	43.6	8.51	8.48	8.45
Special Industry Machinery	4.0	4.0	4.1	376.29	373.05	346.32	45.5	45.0	44.4	8.27	8.29	7.80
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.3	16.5	316.50	299.15	317.89	42.2	40.7	41.5	7.50	7.35	7.66
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	4.7	337.38	339.39	308.77	41.6	41.9	40.1	8.11	8.10	7.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.3	189.8	190.7	333.52	327.47	321.79	41.9	41.4	41.9	7.96	7.91	7.68
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.5	10.3	279.70	277.11	274.21	39.9	39.7	41.8	7.01	6.98	6.56
Textile Mill Products	89.8	90.0	90.1	311.86	307.23	301.86	42.2	41.8	42.1	7.39	7.35	7.17
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	24.7	25.4	316.83	310.70	299.29	42.7	42.1	41.8	7.42	7.38	7.16
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.0	26.1	26.6	322.46	313.80	303.28	41.5	40.7	40.6	7.77	7.71	7.47
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	7.4	273.77	273.36	293.48	40.8	40.8	44.4	6.71	6.70	6.61
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.4	12.2	328.95	327.85	331.50	43.0	42.8	44.2	7.65	7.66	7.50
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	286.99	297.48	326.56	39.1	40.2	43.6	7.34	7.40	7.49
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.3	288.42	284.26	271.54	43.9	43.8	42.1	6.57	6.49	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	37.1	37.5	207.23	205.11	202.80	39.1	38.7	39.0	5.30	5.30	5.20
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.8	7.7	8.3	200.27	201.96	190.88	39.5	39.6	38.1	5.07	5.10	5.01
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.3	12.3	187.29	180.42	175.68	38.3	37.2	37.3	4.89	4.85	4.71
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	11.0	542.70	533.24	538.66	45.0	44.4	46.0	12.06	12.01	11.71
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.7	5.4	325.78	309.59	308.09	38.6	36.9	38.9	8.44	8.39	7.92
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.2	19.3	19.7	529.52	517.53	510.41	44.2	43.6	43.0	11.98	11.87	11.87

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISICAL AREAS
December, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
All Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.3	403.92	395.68	429.19	43.2	42.5	46.1	9.35	9.31	9.30
Durable Goods	8.9	8.8	8.3	388.06	376.61	422.14	43.7	42.7	49.1	8.88	8.82	9.02
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	6.0	425.54	425.12	410.48	42.3	42.3	42.1	10.06	10.05	9.75

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
All Manufacturing	20.0	20.0	19.7	320.62	313.56	321.79	41.0	40.2	41.9	7.82	7.80	7.68
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.2	292.32	286.88	305.29	40.6	39.9	41.2	7.20	7.19	7.41
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	290.16	299.94	330.19	40.3	41.6	44.5	7.20	7.21	7.42
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	354.47	334.82	316.78	43.6	41.8	37.4	8.13	8.01	8.47
Nondurable Goods	10.7	10.7	10.5	344.43	337.37	337.39	41.2	40.5	42.6	8.36	8.33	7.92
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	288.23	278.32	293.16	40.2	39.2	42.0	7.17	7.10	6.98
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	196.89	189.91	189.27	39.3	38.6	40.1	5.01	4.92	4.72

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.2	72.2	72.5	338.78	329.75	325.84	42.4	41.9	43.1	7.99	7.87	7.56
Durable Goods	21.3	21.1	21.2	358.05	349.25	335.07	43.4	42.8	42.2	8.25	8.16	8.38
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.7	7.7	394.56	383.62	358.66	45.3	44.4	42.8	8.71	8.64	8.38
Nondurable Goods	50.9	51.1	51.3	330.96	321.21	321.16	42.0	41.5	43.4	7.88	7.74	7.40
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.1	27.1	313.32	309.00	310.18	42.0	41.7	43.2	7.46	7.41	7.18
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	8.8	308.59	303.96	293.76	41.2	40.8	40.8	7.49	7.45	7.20
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.3	9.1	330.81	319.03	313.90	43.3	42.2	43.0	7.64	7.56	7.30
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	247.11	259.68	347.65	36.5	38.7	51.2	6.77	6.71	6.79
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.6	2.5	328.70	328.70	313.72	44.6	44.6	46.0	7.37	7.37	6.82
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	196.99	194.56	195.67	38.4	38.0	41.9	5.13	5.12	4.67
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.4	1.6	151.20	152.69	162.99	35.0	35.1	36.3	4.32	4.35	4.49
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	448.22	436.46	426.76	43.9	43.3	44.5	10.21	10.08	9.59

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
December, 1986

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,560	6,520	6,450	3,230	3,220	3,480	3,330	3,300	2,970
AIKEN---------	42,100	42,100	42,400	17,800	17,800	18,300	24,300	24,300	24,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,830	2,960	1,000	1,010	1,240	1,840	1,820	1,720
ANDERSON------	48,100	48,100	48,500	19,400	19,200	19,800	28,700	28,900	28,700
BAMBERG-------	4,570	4,560	4,330	1,410	1,430	1,390	3,160	3,130	2,940
BARNWELL------	8,390	8,340	7,970	3,350	3,350	3,290	5,040	4,990	4,680
BEAUFORT------	33,990	33,860	31,600	1,100	1,240	1,200	32,890	32,620	30,400
BERKELEY------	22,600	22,500	21,100	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,700	16,600	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,750	3,740	3,610	1,980	1,980	2,030	1,770	1,760	1,580
CHARLESTON----	144,900	143,700	138,000	9,900	9,900	9,700	135,000	133,800	128,300
CHEROKEE------	17,480	17,280	16,470	8,620	8,580	8,430	8,860	8,700	8,040
CHESTER-------	11,460	11,380	11,060	5,250	5,250	5,400	6,210	6,130	5,660
CHESTERFIELD--	13,630	13,550	12,730	7,080	7,080	6,840	6,550	6,470	5,890
CLARENDON-----	6,730	6,560	6,560	1,530	1,410	1,610	5,200	5,150	4,950
COLLETON------	9,760	9,670	9,440	2,380	2,360	2,470	7,380	7,310	6,970
DARLINGTON----	19,940	19,800	18,790	6,880	6,860	6,730	13,060	12,940	12,060
DILLON--------	9,230	9,180	8,820	3,450	3,450	3,480	5,780	5,730	5,340
DORCHESTER----	16,300	16,300	15,700	4,400	4,500	4,300	11,900	11,800	11,400
EDGEFIELD-----	4,390	4,350	4,260	1,870	1,870	1,890	2,520	2,480	2,370
FAIRFIELD-----	6,980	6,960	6,700	2,340	2,390	2,400	4,640	4,570	4,300
FLORENCE------	47,400	47,400	46,900	13,500	13,500	13,200	33,900	33,900	33,700
GEORGETOWN----	15,830	15,740	15,090	4,470	4,470	4,580	11,360	11,270	10,510
GREENVILLE----	170,000	169,300	165,600	48,700	48,900	48,500	121,300	120,400	117,100
GREENWOOD-----	26,730	26,740	25,850	10,360	10,400	10,750	16,370	16,340	15,100
HAMPTON-------	4,890	4,870	4,660	1,670	1,680	1,630	3,220	3,190	3,030
HORRY---------	53,020	54,740	50,210	5,350	5,350	5,520	47,670	49,390	44,690
JASPER--------	3,380	3,350	3,230	200	200	200	3,180	3,150	3,030
KERSHAW-------	15,220	15,100	14,520	6,210	6,230	6,470	9,010	8,870	8,050
LANCASTER-----	18,030	17,910	17,760	8,440	8,490	9,160	9,590	9,420	8,600
LAURENS-------	18,040	17,890	17,330	7,360	7,320	7,550	10,680	10,570	9,780
LEE-----------	3,370	3,350	3,260	980	980	1,000	2,390	2,370	2,260
LEXINGTON-----	49,200	48,800	46,300	13,300	13,200	13,400	35,900	35,600	32,900
McCORMICK-----	2,080	2,070	1,670	710	750	620	1,370	1,320	1,050
MARION--------	12,100	12,020	11,380	5,340	5,400	5,290	6,760	6,620	6,090
MARLBORO------	8,810	8,720	8,490	3,860	3,830	3,950	4,950	4,890	4,540
NEWBERRY------	10,850	10,790	10,670	4,430	4,420	4,740	6,420	6,370	5,930
OCONEE--------	22,100	22,150	21,130	9,500	9,520	9,560	12,600	12,630	11,570
ORANGEBURG----	28,380	28,060	26,610	9,130	8,960	8,750	19,250	19,100	17,860
PICKENS-------	31,500	31,300	31,500	11,000	11,000	11,300	20,500	20,300	20,200
RICHLAND------	171,500	170,700	163,200	14,900	14,700	14,700	156,600	156,000	148,500
SALUDA--------	3,280	3,260	3,140	1,160	1,160	1,190	2,120	2,100	1,950
SPARTANBURG---	94,800	94,600	93,500	35,900	36,100	36,300	58,900	58,500	57,200
SUMTER--------	30,430	30,230	29,100	8,160	8,170	8,200	22,270	22,060	20,900
UNION---------	10,420	10,290	10,070	5,400	5,370	5,560	5,020	4,920	4,510
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,310	10,230	9,920	3,700	3,690	3,800	6,610	6,540	6,120
YORK----------	42,900	43,000	42,600	12,500	12,600	12,200	30,400	30,400	30,400

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
December, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,490	10,600	10,730	920	930	1,160	8.8	8.8	10.8
AIKEN---------	54,060	54,790	53,040	3,170	3,210	3,130	5.9	5.9	5.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,410	4,540	4,550	470	480	350	10.7	10.6	7.7
ANDERSON------	66,800	68,040	66,450	4,220	4,700	4,710	6.3	6.9	7.1
BAMBERG-------	6,920	6,810	6,660	670	600	610	9.7	8.8	9.2
BARNWELL------	9,860	9,970	9,500	710	670	620	7.2	6.7	6.5
BEAUFORT------	37,660	38,600	35,770	1,700	1,310	1,560	4.5	3.4	4.4
BERKELEY------	53,340	53,950	49,620	1,940	2,180	1,820	3.6	4.0	3.7
CALHOUN-------	4,770	4,930	4,750	310	310	350	6.5	6.3	7.4
CHARLESTON----	138,310	139,050	127,830	6,750	6,530	5,480	4.9	4.7	4.3
CHEROKEE------	22,550	22,440	22,060	1,250	1,170	1,580	5.5	5.2	7.2
CHESTER-------	13,790	13,960	13,800	1,250	1,280	1,440	9.1	9.2	10.4
CHESTERFIELD--	20,150	20,670	19,790	1,060	1,270	1,570	5.3	6.1	7.9
CLARENDON-----	12,060	12,390	12,200	990	1,280	1,190	8.2	10.3	9.8
COLLETON------	17,940	18,250	17,640	1,190	1,270	1,120	6.6	7.0	6.3
DARLINGTON----	26,880	27,390	26,600	1,990	2,060	2,610	7.4	7.5	9.8
DILLON--------	14,230	14,510	14,220	1,040	1,040	1,330	7.3	7.2	9.4
DORCHESTER----	33,350	33,680	31,170	1,050	1,150	1,130	3.1	3.4	3.6
EDGEFIELD-----	6,970	7,140	6,990	420	440	480	6.0	6.2	6.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,480	9,660	9,340	730	800	750	7.7	8.3	8.0
FLORENCE------	54,040	55,060	53,000	3,330	3,520	3,940	6.2	6.4	7.4
GEORGETOWN----	21,800	21,680	21,470	2,580	2,260	2,780	11.8	10.4	12.9
GREENVILLE----	162,340	164,010	156,820	6,300	6,880	7,310	3.9	4.2	4.7
GREENWOOD-----	27,250	27,810	27,530	1,930	2,070	2,570	7.1	7.4	9.3
HAMPTON-------	6,840	6,980	6,750	650	680	720	9.5	9.7	10.7
HORRY---------	63,560	66,130	62,620	6,050	5,190	6,990	9.5	7.8	11.2
JASPER--------	6,230	6,240	6,050	520	470	470	8.3	7.5	7.8
KERSHAW-------	18,120	18,390	17,800	1,110	1,190	1,250	6.1	6.5	7.0
LANCASTER-----	25,310	25,530	25,190	1,980	1,990	1,770	7.8	7.8	7.0
LAURENS-------	22,060	22,250	22,040	1,450	1,490	1,830	6.6	6.7	8.3
LEE-----------	8,220	8,440	8,310	540	550	700	6.6	6.5	8.4
LEXINGTON-----	81,500	81,960	75,990	2,750	2,840	2,730	3.4	3.5	3.6
McCORMICK-----	3,010	2,930	2,870	420	300	690	14.0	10.2	24.0
MARION--------	14,630	14,960	14,440	1,330	1,440	1,660	9.1	9.6	11.5
MARLBORO------	12,240	12,490	12,820	1,070	1,250	1,830	8.7	10.0	14.3
NEWBERRY------	14,310	14,520	14,250	900	910	850	6.3	6.3	6.0
OCONEE--------	27,190	27,570	26,350	1,700	1,670	1,520	6.3	6.1	5.8
ORANGEBURG----	37,820	38,290	36,610	2,760	2,810	2,840	7.3	7.3	7.8
PICKENS-------	45,680	45,880	44,420	1,990	1,880	2,560	4.4	4.1	5.8
RICHLAND------	148,040	149,150	137,920	4,770	5,220	4,630	3.2	3.5	3.4
SALUDA--------	7,380	7,510	7,330	390	390	510	5.3	5.2	7.0
SPARTANBURG---	114,200	114,690	110,340	6,280	6,010	6,930	5.5	5.2	6.3
SUMTER--------	34,790	35,330	34,650	2,450	2,590	3,070	7.0	7.3	8.9
UNION---------	14,490	14,560	14,520	1,220	1,260	1,440	8.4	8.7	9.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,300	16,500	16,020	1,480	1,400	1,440	9.1	8.5	9.0
YORK----------	68,320	69,290	65,790	2,910	3,230	3,400	4.3	4.7	5.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1986

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985	DEC. 1986	NOV. 1986	DEC. 1985
ANDERSON	12,930	13,200	12,890	11,870	12,020	11,710	1,060	1,180	1,180	8.2	8.9	9.2
CHARLESTON	37,010	37,200	34,210	35,250	35,550	32,780	1,760	1,700	1,430	4.8	4.6	4.2
COLUMBIA	48,310	48,700	45,020	46,450	46,660	43,210	1,860	2,040	1,810	3.9	4.2	4.0
FLORENCE	14,890	15,170	14,590	14,020	14,250	13,570	870	920	1,020	5.8	6.1	7.0
GREENVILLE	31,520	31,860	30,500	30,050	30,260	28,800	1,470	1,600	1,700	4.7	5.0	5.6
GREENWOOD	9,770	9,970	9,870	9,100	9,250	8,970	670	720	900	6.9	7.2	9.1
MYRTLE BEACH	11,360	11,890	11,140	10,590	11,230	10,250	770	660	890	6.8	5.6	8.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,190	22,290	20,440	20,550	20,700	19,110	1,640	1,590	1,330	7.4	7.1	6.5
ROCK HILL	21,740	22,070	20,440	20,640	20,850	19,690	1,100	1,220	1,290	5.1	5.5	6.1
SPARTANBURG	23,380	23,480	22,630	21,840	22,000	20,930	1,540	1,480	1,700	6.6	6.3	7.5
SUMTER	10,560	10,720	10,520	9,790	9,910	9,560	770	810	960	7.3	7.6	9.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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Series

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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JANUARY, 1987

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES DOWNTURN

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT REFLECTS SEASONAL DECLINE IN JANUARY

Reflecting seasonal downturns, the nonfarm workforce in South Carolina lost 12,300 positions in January. Employment declines were reported in both the private and public sectors. When compared to year-ago levels nonfarm employment rose 44,500 to 1,345,600.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

The private sector experienced a decrease of 9,900 workers during January. The vast majority of the drop occurred in the trade industry where 7,300 positions were lost. Wholesale trade posted a small gain of 300 workers while the retail division saw a total decline of 7,600, reflecting an end to the Christmas buying season. Poor weather caused construction employment to fall 1,300 to 86,700 in January, with most of the losses centered in special trade contracting. Within transportation and public utilities, reductions in the workforce were spread throughout the industry

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with a total decrease of 900 workers for the month. Seasonal lags in hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreational services, and educational services caused the service workforce to drop 800 to 222,200. A loss of 400 positions in finance, insurance and real estate was the result of a seasonal slowdown in real estate activity.

For the second consecutive month the manufacturing employment count of 364,100 remained unchanged. An increase of 200 in nondurable goods was offset by a decline of 200 in durables. In nondurables, textiles gained 700 as business increased and workers returned from layoffs.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN JANUARY

Government employment fell 2,400 to 258,600 during January. All levels of government experienced declines. State and local government each saw a decrease of 1,000 workers, reflecting seasonal reductions in educational employment. Federal government lost 400 positions.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN JANUARY

South Carolina's female nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped 6,900 to 620,900 in January. Both the private and public sectors reported downturns during the month, with the private sector accounting for 81% of the decline.

Within the private sector, wholesale and retail trade was responsible for the majority of the job losses as retailers dismissed workers at the end of the Christmas buying season. Services, with seasonal drops in hotels and other lodging places, registered a moderate decrease of 400. Also on the downside were transportation and public utilities (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). Showing no change from December to January were construction and manufacturing. In manufacturing, nondurable goods increased 200 jobs while durables released 200 workers.

In the public sector, the monthly count of females in government jobs decreased 1,300 to 146,400. All three major sectors reduced their payrolls in January. Local government lost the largest number of workers (-800), followed by state government (-400), and federal government (-100). The losses in local and state government can be attributed to the curtailment of non-faculty staff in schools.

In comparison to year-ago levels, total female employment in South Carolina rose 21,700. With the exception of transportation and public utilities, all major divisions reported gains over the year. Wholesale and retail trade were responsible for the largest yearly upturn (+9,200), followed by services (+5,300).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed from 5.6% to 6.1% in January. This represented 96,400 jobless individuals, a rise of 5,700 from the December level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal losses in trade, construction, and agriculture. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.7% in January.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
January, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,585,900	1,619,700	1,521,300	1,612,900	1,635,900	1,548,700
Total Employment	1,489,500	1,529,000	1,402,200	1,525,500	1,541,600	1,438,200
Total Unemployment	96,400	90,700	119,100	87,400	94,300	110,500
Unemployment Rate	6.1	5.6	7.8	5.4	5.8	7.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	217,670	224,990	202,210	217,540	229,540	208,330
Total Employment	207,000	215,260	191,870	208,810	222,020	199,200
Total Unemployment	10,670	9,730	10,340	8,730	7,520	9,130
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.3	5.1	4.0	3.3	4.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	318,540	322,220	300,360
Total Employment	303,350	307,650	280,680
Total Unemployment	15,190	14,570	19,680
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.5	6.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	117,704	118,049	115,431	119,034	118,586	116,794
Total Employment	109,084	110,588	106,959	111,011	110,637	108,892
Total Unemployment	8,620	7,461	8,472	8,023	7,949	7,902
Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Charleston Metropolitan area dropped 1,500 to 182,400 in January. The decline was attributed to significant job losses in trade. Large seasonal reductions in retail trade resulted in a 600 downturn in employment as part-time workers were laid off after the holiday season. Wholesale trade employment slipped 100 to 8,200. Also showing downward movement were construction (-100); transportation and public utilities (-100); finance, insurance, and real estate (-100); and services (-100). The job count in manufacturing was unchanged from the December level of 20,300. Registering decreases in two of its three divisions, government employment was 400 lower than in the previous month. Overall, total nonfarm employment grew 7,600 above the January, 1986 level of 174,800.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm workforce dropped 900 to 212,400 in January. The slump in nonagricultural employment was caused by seasonal dips in the public and private sectors. Due to a decline in nonfaculty personnel, government employment fell 700 to 56,800 over the month and 600 below the year-ago figure of 57,400. Following seasonal layoffs of part-time employees, retail trade moved down 500, causing the total decline in the trade sector. Wholesale trade employment edged up 100 to 12,400 in January. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a drop of 300 in employment from the previous month. Elsewhere in the private sector, three major industries had favorable employment growth. Manufacturing picked up 200 workers as both durable and nondurable goods reported minute growth of 100 each. Employment in services at 39,300, was 200 higher than the previous month. Construction was up 100. Showing no change over the month was transportation and public utilities. When compared to year-ago levels, total nonfarm employment was up 1,700.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in Greenville-Spartanburg declined 3,000 during January to a level of 302,300 as four out of six major industry divisions reported seasonal losses. The largest drop occurred in retail trade, where 1,500 persons were laid off following the holiday season. The moderate increase in wholesale trade employment was more than offset during the month. Services posted the second largest drop in employment from one month earlier as seasonal reductions among the components caused a 500 decrease in the job count. The construction, manufacturing, and government industry divisions experienced downturns of 400 each in January. The curtailment in manufacturing employment was the result of equal declines in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. The number of positions in finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged from 11,500 in December. Transportation and public utilities was the only major industry division to report an increase in employment during January.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate at 6.7%, remained unchanged from December . . . . suggesting the economy continued to move upward as the new year began. Nonfarm payroll employment rose a sharp 448,000 in January, after increasing 225,000 in December. January's huge upturn was the result of smaller-than-usual post-holiday declines in employment, and boosts in construction employment caused by mild weather and low interest rates. Following the trend of the previous months, the strongest gains were found in the service sector. Retail trade posted a rise of 166,000 jobs, while construction employment rose 142,000.

Americans worked longer weeks during January . . . . The average workweek for nonfarm workers rose to 34.7 hours from 34.6 in December. Average hourly earnings were up $0.01 to $8.83.

Personal income remained stable in January . . . . after increasing 0.6% the month before. However, excluding a sharp swing in subsidy payments to farmers and other special factors, income actually rose 0.3%. Other factors affecting the income figure were a pay raise for federal employees and cost-of-living adjustments in the contribution levels for Social Security and other programs. Even after accounting for these items, however, some economists contended that income grew only modestly.

Consumer spending experienced a 2.0% decline in January . . . . the largest drop since 1959. January's plunge reflected a considerable decrease in auto purchases by consumers. Spending on most durable goods displayed a downward surge, while nondurable goods and services rose over the month. As a result of the spending decline, the savings rate was up 3.9% on after-tax income in January.

Retail sales dropped 5.8% in January . . . . the largest downturn in 20 years. Auto sales, down 22.4%, was the major contributor to the decline. Also experiencing weak sales were furniture and home furnishing stores, which fell 0.9%, and food stores down 1.2%. On the positive side, gasoline station sales increased 2.3% as a result of higher prices, and sales of building materials rose 0.5%. Overall, sales of durable goods increased 14.1% and sales of nondurable goods remained unchanged.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts declined 0.1% in January . . . . with an annual rate of 1,806,000 units. The drop followed a 10.4% surge in December. Starts of single-family homes were up 2.4% after increasing 8.5% in December. Starts of multi-family homes fell 5.5%, following a 14.8% rise the month before. Starts rose most in the Northeast, where they increased 7.5%. The biggest drop was in the West, where starts declined 4.3%. Building permits were down 11.6%. The largest decline in permits occurred in the West (-37.9%); however, permits increased 16.7% in the Midwest.

LMI DIRECTORY NOW AVAILABLE

The Labor Market Information Directory is now available free of charge from the Labor Market Information Division of the Employment Security Commission. The Directory catalogs all publications produced by the LMI Division with a brief explanation of their contents. It also lists other data sources within and outside the LMI Division. If you would like a copy of the Directory, contact the LMI Division at P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C. 29202, or call (803) 737-2660.

THE REVISED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Beginning January, 1987 the Consumer Price Index, a measure of the average change in the price paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services, will be revised to more accurately track price changes throughout the 1980's. Because consumer buying patterns changed as a result of price changes, income, and habits, the consumer price index was updated using a market basket of goods reflecting 1982-1984 buying patterns. The last revision of the CPI market basket of goods and services took place in 1978 and was based on 1972-1973 spending patterns. Two population groups are used in constructing the Consumer Price Index. They are the All Urban and the Wage Earnings and Clerical Workers CPI. The All Urban Consumer CPI is based on the expenditures of all urban consumer units without regard to income or employment status. This CPI covers about 81% of noninstitutional population. The CPI for Wage Earners and Clerical Workers is based on urban consumer units who meet additional requirements related to their employment: more than one half of the consumer unit's income must be earned from clerical or wage occupations, and at least one of the members has to have been employed for 37 or more weeks in an eligible occupation during the last 12 months. Revisions in the Consumer Price Index will result in a more accurate measure of the changes in price levels for goods and services purchased by consumers in the 1980's.

FACTORY PAYROLLS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT DECLINE

Factory earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers fell $0.02 in January to $8.04. Both durables and nondurables contributed to this month's decline. Manufacturing's durable-good sector experienced a decrease of $0.02 to $8.24. Within durables, the major contributors responsible for the decline were fabricated metal products (-$0.12); furniture and fixtures (-$0.08); and machinery, except electrical (-$0.08). Also showing negative movement was the soft-good sector, which decreased $0.01 to $7.95. Chemicals and allied products (-$0.10), apparel and other textile products (-$0.04), and paper and allied products (-$0.04) were primarily responsible for the decline in nondurables. However, payroll gains were seen in food and kindred products (+$0.09); and printing and publishing (+$0.05). Less premiums paid for piece work were the overall factor for the downturn.

Nationally, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers were down $0.01 to $9.83. Durables displayed a $0.03 decrease and nondurables experienced a $0.02 rise.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
January, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.04	$ 8.06	$ 7.83	$ 9.22	$ 9.26	$ 9.08
Average Weekly Earnings	$336.07	$340.94	$323.38	$390.93	$398.18	$380.45
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$100.89	$102.97	$ 98.35	$117.36	$120.26	$117.43

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.84	$ 7.81	$ 7.58	$ 7.96	$ 7.96	$ 7.68
Average Weekly Earnings	$325.36	$320.21	$306.23	$332.73	$337.50	$316.42
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.68	$ 96.71	$ 93.26	$ 99.89	$101.93	$ 96.33

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.83	$ 9.84	$ 9.70
Average Weekly Earnings	$401.06	$409.34	$394.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$120.40	$123.63	$120.22

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

PREMIUM HOURS DECLINE IN JANUARY

The average amount of overtime worked by manufacturing production workers in South Carolina dropped 0.3 hour to 4.0 in January. The downturn in premium hours was attributed to a reduction in the demand for products. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the decline with reduction of 0.2 and 0.4 hour, respectively.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

January, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	4.3	4.3
Durable Goods	4.2	4.4	3.5
Nondurable Goods	3.9	4.3	4.5

S.C. FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JANUARY

South Carolina's factory production workweek experienced a 0.5 hour decline to 41.8 during January. A decrease in hours worked was seen throughout both durables and nondurables. The largest decline was reported in nondurable goods which dropped 0.6 hour to 41.3. Nearly all major divisions within nondurables were on the downside. Experiencing large negative movements were chemicals and allied products (-1.0); apparel and other textile products (-0.7); textile mill products (-0.6); and food and kindred products (-0.4). Registering a minute gain was paper and allied products (+0.1). The durable-good industry, also on the downside, recorded a 0.2 hour decrease to 42.8. Suffering from significant hourly losses were stone, clay, and glass products (-1.0); electrical and electronic equipment (-1.0); and machinery, except electrical (-0.6). Instruments and related products reported the most notable gain of 1.9 hours over the month. Less overtime worked caused the month's overall decline.

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers dropped 0.8 hour to 40.8, with overtime down 0.3 hour.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES IN JANUARY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 1.2 points to 108.3 in January. The downturn was caused by a 0.5 hour loss in average weekly hours. All major industries experienced losses in output per hour. January's production worker productivity index was 1.7 points more than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

January, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.3	109.5	106.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.0	147.8	142.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.6	96.8	94.6
Textile Productivity Index	68.2	68.8	68.4
Apparel Productivity Index	103.7	105.9	101.5

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

JOBLESS RATE UP IN 36 COUNTIES

The unemployment rate increased in 36 of South Carolina's 46 counties in January. When compared to year ago, January's jobless rates were lower in 44 counties. The unemployment rates in January ranged from a high of 14.4% in McCormick County to a low of 3.3% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased in 43 counties. Manufacturing decreased in 26 of these counties while nonmanufacturing declined in 41. Twenty-four counties recorded losses in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 40 counties reported gains in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Greenwood
Cost Accountant	99	None	N/A	15	X		$25,400	X		Florence
Engineering Technician	98	Draftsperson	98	GED	X		$10,400	X		Lancaster
Civil Engineer	00	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000		X	Spartanburg
Executive Secretary	18	Secretary	N/A	07	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Supt. Construction	44	None	N/A	12	X		$20,800		X	Newberry
Programmer, Business	68	Computer Analyst	68	13	X		$27,000	X		Greenville
Chemist	99	None	N/A	16	X		$29,500		X	Rock Hill
Machinist	99	Tool Grinder	27	12	X		$10,000	X		Sumter
Graphic Arts Tech.	28	None	N/A	14	X		$11,800	X		Myrtle Beach
Manager, Retail Store	99	Material Coordinator	25	14	X		$20,800	X		Liberty
Truck Driver	99	None	N/A	15	X		$13,000	X		Kingstree
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Lancaster

*There are currently more than 110,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1345.6	1357.9	1301.1	- 12.3	+ 44.5
Total Private	1087.0	1096.9	1050.4	- 9.9	+ 36.6
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	86.7	88.0	84.1	- 1.3	+ 2.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.2	12.5	11.9	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	4.3	3.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.1	8.2	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	41.0	41.7	39.6	- 0.7	+ 1.4
Electrical Work	8.4	8.7	7.9	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	364.1	364.1	363.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	120.0	120.2	119.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	244.1	243.9	243.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.0	56.9	55.8	- 0.9	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	16.6	16.7	16.0	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Water Transportation	3.2	3.3	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	12.5	12.6	12.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.1	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.8	15.8	- 0.1	- 1.1
Electric Services	9.3	9.2	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Combination Utility Services	3.8	4.0	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.4	301.7	276.0	- 7.3	+ 18.4
Wholesale Trade	57.3	57.0	54.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.0	31.6	30.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.6	13.6	13.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.3	25.4	24.3	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.3	7.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
Retail Trade	237.1	244.7	221.2	- 7.6	+ 15.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.7	10.8	10.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	31.3	34.0	29.0	- 2.7	+ 2.3
Department Stores	20.8	22.7	20.0	- 1.9	+ 0.8
Food Stores	41.8	42.0	38.7	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Grocery Stores	39.5	39.5	36.6	0.0	+ 2.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	62.0	61.6	58.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
Banking	15.0	15.0	14.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.5	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.9	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	13.7	13.6	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.0	6.1	5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	222.2	223.0	211.1	- 0.8	+ 11.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	18.9	17.2	- 0.7	+ 1.0
Health Services	46.7	46.7	44.3	0.0	+ 2.4
Hospitals	15.9	15.9	15.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	21.6	22.2	21.0	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.7	13.0	12.1	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Total Government	258.6	261.0	250.7	- 2.4	+ 7.9
Total Federal Government	37.6	38.0	38.1	- 0.4	- 0.5
Total State Government	82.5	83.5	78.5	- 1.0	+ 4.0
State Education	32.3	33.6	31.7	- 1.3	+ 0.6
Other State Government	50.2	49.9	46.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	138.5	139.5	134.1	- 1.0	+ 4.4
Local Education	82.3	83.4	79.4	- 1.1	+ 2.9
Other Local Government	56.2	56.1	54.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1986
Manufacturing	364.1	364.1	363.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	120.0	120.2	119.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	15.3	0.0	- 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.7	3.5	3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	8.0	7.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	14.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.1	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	29.1	29.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.9	20.3	20.3	- 0.4	- 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	2.8	3.1	- 0.3	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.5	7.5	7.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.9	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.2	8.2	7.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.8	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	244.1	243.9	243.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.9	15.0	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1986
Textile Mill Products	103.5	102.8	103.8	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	26.8	27.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	29.6	30.2	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	45.1	45.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.2	9.4	0.0	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.2	15.1	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.6	6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	15.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.4	3.3	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.1	5.0	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	10.4	10.3	10.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	32.0	32.7	- 0.2	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.9	14.9	15.7	0.0	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.9	3.0	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.9	20.9	20.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1368.1	1354.9	1322.5	+ 13.2	+ 45.6
Total Private	1110.7	1098.4	1072.9	+ 12.3	+ 37.8
Construction	90.6	88.8	87.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.7
Manufacturing	365.4	363.1	364.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	120.6	119.9	120.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.1	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.2	11.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	8.0	7.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	29.6	29.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.9	20.2	20.3	- 0.3	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	244.8	243.2	244.5	+ 1.6	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.8	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	103.5	102.6	103.8	+ 0.9	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	26.5	27.5	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	29.4	30.2	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.2	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	9.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	44.8	45.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.1	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.0	15.5	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.8	8.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.1	15.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.5	10.3	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	32.1	32.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	15.0	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Net Change From: Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.5	56.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	16.7	16.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Communication	12.5	12.6	12.5	- 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.9	15.8	- 0.2	- 1.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	304.0	298.2	284.9	+ 5.8	+ 19.1
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.3	55.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.6
Retail Trade	245.9	240.9	229.4	+ 5.0	+ 16.5
General Merchandise Stores	31.1	30.4	28.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Food Stores	43.2	41.4	40.0	+ 1.8	+ 3.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	63.3	62.4	59.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.7
Insurance Carriers	13.6	13.6	13.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	229.3	227.8	217.9	+ 1.5	+ 11.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.9	21.9	20.7	0.0	+ 1.2
Educational Services	21.0	21.2	20.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Total Government	257.4	256.5	249.6	+ 0.9	+ 7.8
Total Federal Government	38.0	38.2	38.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
Total State Government	83.1	82.6	79.1	+ 0.5	+ 4.0
Total Local Government	136.3	135.7	132.0	+ 0.6	+ 4.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	302.3	305.3	287.6	212.4	213.3	210.7
Construction	22.6	23.0	20.8	14.5	14.4	13.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.7	10.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.4	98.8	96.5	28.2	28.0	27.7
Durable Goods	30.7	30.9	29.1	13.7	13.6	13.6
Lumber and Furniture	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	.9	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.7	11.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.1	5.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.7	67.9	67.4	14.5	14.4	14.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.8	31.9	31.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.3	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.2	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.5	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.5	9.6	9.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.3	5.4	5.5	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.8	7.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.1	4.2	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.9	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.6	4.2	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	69.2	70.6	65.0	46.3	46.7	46.7
Wholesale Trade	15.9	15.8	15.4	12.4	12.3	12.4
Retail Trade	53.3	54.8	49.6	33.9	34.4	34.3
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	7.4	6.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.5	4.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.5	11.4	17.0	17.3	17.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.3	5.5	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.6	49.1	45.3	39.3	39.1	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.6	9.5
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	2.9
Total Government	40.8	41.2	38.3	56.8	57.5	57.4
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	7.8	7.9	8.0
Total State Government	12.0	11.9	11.2	31.4	31.9	31.2
Total Local Government	26.8	27.3	25.2	17.6	17.7	18.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

January, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	182.4	183.9	174.8	43.2	42.8	41.6
Construction	13.9	14.0	13.6	2.7	2.7	2.2
Manufacturing	20.3	20.3	19.6	13.1	13.0	12.6
Durable Goods	11.2	11.3	10.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.0	8.9	10.7	10.5	10.2
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.8	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.3	9.0	3.2	3.2	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	45.2	45.9	42.5	9.2	9.2	8.2
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.3	8.2	-	-	-
Retail Trade	37.0	37.6	34.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.7	7.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.2	36.3	34.5	8.0	7.7	7.7
Total Government	48.9	49.3	47.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Total Federal Government	18.7	18.8	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.8	12.8	12.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.4	17.7	16.8	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	47.8	46.5
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	19.3	19.6	20.2	13.1	13.2	12.7
Durable Goods	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.6	15.1	9.1	9.2	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.1	8.1	8.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.2	11.3	10.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.3
Services	6.1	6.0	5.4	7.7	7.6	7.2
Total Government	6.8	6.7	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1987

Industry	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Net Change From Dec. 1986	Net Change From Jan. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	620.9	627.8	599.2	- 6.9	+ 21.7
Total Private	474.5	480.1	457.6	- 5.6	+ 16.9
Construction	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	148.6	148.6	147.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	38.0	38.2	38.0	- 0.2	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.9	12.1	12.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.2	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	110.6	110.4	109.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	43.9	43.6	43.9	+ 0.3	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.5	11.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.7	13.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.2	38.3	38.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.2	8.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.7	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.6	12.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
Communication	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	141.3	146.2	132.1	- 4.9	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	14.0	14.0	13.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	127.3	132.2	118.5	- 4.9	+ 8.8
General Merchandise Stores	23.6	25.6	21.8	- 2.0	+ 1.8
Food Stores	19.2	19.3	17.8	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	38.0	38.1	36.1	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Banking	11.2	11.3	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	7.5	7.4	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	127.1	127.5	121.8	- 0.4	+ 5.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.8	12.3	11.2	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Health Services	38.4	38.3	36.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	13.4	13.6	13.0	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Total Government	146.4	147.7	141.6	- 1.3	+ 4.8
Total Federal Government	11.9	12.0	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Total State Government	44.4	44.8	42.2	- 0.4	+ 2.2
State Education	14.8	15.4	14.6	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Other State Government	29.6	29.4	27.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	90.1	90.9	87.2	- 0.8	+ 2.9
Local Education	62.6	63.4	60.4	- 0.8	+ 2.2
Other Local Government	27.5	27.5	26.8	0.0	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

January, 1987

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
MANUFACTURING	285.2	285.0	284.1	336.07	340.94	323.38	41.8	42.3	41.3	8.04	8.06	7.83
DURABLE GOODS	93.1	93.2	92.5	352.67	355.18	333.98	42.8	43.0	41.8	8.24	8.26	7.99
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.4	12.8	312.44	310.79	301.56	42.8	42.4	42.0	7.30	7.33	7.18
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.6	3.5	302.60	301.02	257.66	42.8	42.1	38.4	7.07	7.15	6.71
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.4	8.2	399.60	410.62	402.74	43.2	44.2	44.6	9.25	9.29	9.03
Fabricated Metal Products	11.8	11.6	11.5	326.79	331.70	316.79	40.9	40.9	40.1	7.99	8.11	7.90
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.0	21.1	20.8	370.08	378.70	352.37	43.9	44.5	41.8	8.43	8.51	8.43
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.2	4.1	373.35	376.28	322.51	45.2	45.5	41.4	8.26	8.27	7.79
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.2	15.6	15.7	309.00	316.08	304.93	41.2	42.2	41.6	7.50	7.49	7.33
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.6	4.6	354.52	337.38	305.73	43.5	41.6	39.5	8.15	8.11	7.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	192.1	191.8	191.6	328.34	333.52	317.75	41.3	41.9	41.0	7.95	7.96	7.75
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.5	10.0	279.74	279.00	275.80	39.4	39.8	38.9	7.10	7.01	7.09
Textile Mill Products	90.9	90.4	91.0	306.27	311.12	300.77	41.5	42.1	41.6	7.38	7.39	7.23
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.4	25.0	310.80	316.09	301.56	42.0	42.6	42.0	7.40	7.42	7.18
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.0	26.7	27.2	318.20	322.46	304.67	40.9	41.5	40.3	7.78	7.77	7.56
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.1	7.9	278.78	273.77	312.05	41.3	40.8	44.2	6.75	6.71	7.06
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.4	12.0	310.30	328.52	306.27	41.1	43.0	41.5	7.55	7.64	7.38
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	2.9	3.1	288.90	286.99	310.06	39.2	39.1	41.9	7.37	7.34	7.40
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.4	8.3	286.01	288.42	272.85	43.4	43.9	42.5	6.59	6.57	6.42
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.8	37.5	201.60	206.84	195.80	38.4	39.1	37.8	5.25	5.29	5.18
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.6	205.02	200.26	189.24	40.2	39.5	38.0	5.10	5.07	4.98
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.6	12.6	183.71	187.29	172.28	37.8	38.3	36.5	4.86	4.89	4.72
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.2	10.9	542.40	543.00	521.92	45.2	45.1	44.8	12.00	12.04	11.65
Printing and Publishing	5.8	5.8	5.6	326.02	326.63	302.02	38.4	38.7	37.8	8.49	8.44	7.99
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.6	19.7	20.3	511.49	527.75	497.94	43.2	44.2	43.0	11.84	11.94	11.58

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
January. 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.4	390.93	398.18	380.45	42.4	43.0	41.9	9.22	9.26	9.08
Durable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.3	384.12	382.36	370.22	43.6	43.5	42.8	8.81	8.79	8.65
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.1	401.30	419.89	395.76	40.7	42.2	40.8	9.86	9.95	9.70

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.0	19.9	19.8	325.36	320.21	306.23	41.5	41.0	40.4	7.84	7.81	7.58
Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.3	299.11	295.39	283.71	41.2	40.8	40.3	7.26	7.24	7.04
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	301.49	290.16	261.19	41.3	40.3	39.1	7.30	7.20	6.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.4	347.92	354.47	323.21	42.9	43.6	40.1	8.11	8.13	8.06
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.5	10.5	349.03	342.78	326.43	41.8	41.2	40.5	8.35	8.32	8.06
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	293.35	288.23	282.00	40.8	40.2	40.0	7.19	7.17	7.05
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	207.56	195.22	186.58	41.1	39.2	38.0	5.05	4.98	4.91

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
All Manufacturing	73.9	74.1	72.6	332.72	337.50	316.42	41.8	42.4	41.2	7.96	7.96	7.68
Durable Goods	22.1	22.0	20.9	345.22	356.36	330.76	42.1	43.3	41.5	8.20	8.23	7.97
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	7.7	374.96	393.69	340.98	43.6	45.2	40.4	8.60	8.71	8.44
Nondurable Goods	51.8	52.1	51.7	327.34	329.70	310.72	41.7	42.0	41.1	7.85	7.85	7.56
Textile Mill Products	27.8	28.0	27.4	310.34	313.32	299.52	41.6	42.0	41.6	7.46	7.46	7.20
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.7	8.8	310.65	308.59	283.72	41.2	41.2	40.1	7.54	7.49	7.20
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.5	9.3	324.19	330.38	313.34	42.6	43.3	42.4	7.61	7.63	7.39
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.4	252.59	247.10	278.04	37.2	36.5	42.0	6.79	6.77	6.62
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	2.9	2.7	302.12	328.70	277.30	41.5	44.6	40.9	7.28	7.37	6.78
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.9	194.29	195.07	192.79	37.8	38.1	38.1	5.14	5.12	5.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.8	153.00	151.20	148.93	35.5	35.0	35.8	4.31	4.32	4.16
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.7	438.76	449.24	406.30	43.1	44.0	41.8	10.18	10.21	9.72

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

January, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT JAN 1987	DEC 1986	JAN 1986
Abbeville	6,190	6,290	6,180	3,150	3,190	3,280	3,040	3,100	2,900
Aiken	43,300	43,300	43,900	17,600	17,600	18,400	25,700	25,700	25,500
Allendale	2,720	2,750	2,820	990	990	1,060	1,730	1,760	1,760
Anderson	47,700	48,000	48,200	19,300	19,600	20,200	28,400	28,400	28,000
Bamberg	4,320	4,380	4,160	1,390	1,400	1,330	2,930	2,980	2,830
Barnwell	7,960	8,030	7,920	3,270	3,260	3,410	4,690	4,770	4,510
Beaufort	30,240	30,840	28,230	1,070	1,090	1,170	29,170	29,750	27,060
Berkeley	22,500	22,700	21,600	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,600	16,800	15,900
Calhoun	4,030	4,070	3,940	2,250	2,240	2,320	1,780	1,830	1,620
Charleston	143,700	144,900	137,300	9,800	9,800	9,600	133,900	135,100	127,700
Cherokee	16,760	17,040	16,110	8,260	8,360	8,090	8,500	8,680	8,020
Chester	11,360	11,430	11,160	5,490	5,420	5,610	5,870	6,010	5,550
Chesterfield	12,530	12,650	12,170	6,910	6,920	6,630	5,620	5,730	5,540
Clarendon	6,090	6,150	6,240	1,640	1,630	1,730	4,450	4,520	4,510
Colleton	9,070	9,250	8,860	2,250	2,240	2,390	6,820	7,010	6,470
Darlington	19,470	19,050	18,870	6,810	6,880	6,720	12,660	12,170	12,150
Dillon	9,030	9,140	8,940	3,610	3,630	3,420	5,420	5,510	5,520
Dorchester	16,200	16,300	15,800	4,600	4,600	4,300	11,600	11,700	11,500
Edgefield	4,570	4,640	4,430	2,040	2,060	2,080	2,530	2,580	2,350
Fairfield	6,370	6,450	6,170	2,140	2,140	2,190	4,230	4,310	3,980
Florence	47,800	48,000	46,700	13,200	13,200	12,700	34,600	34,800	34,000
Georgetown	15,200	15,440	13,790	4,040	4,080	4,110	11,160	11,360	9,680
Greenville	172,800	174,400	163,300	49,600	49,800	48,800	123,200	124,600	114,500
Greenwood	26,990	27,240	26,100	10,920	11,070	11,050	16,070	16,170	15,050
Hampton	5,230	5,330	4,960	1,580	1,630	1,740	3,650	3,700	3,220
Horry	49,980	51,950	45,040	5,320	5,380	5,380	44,660	46,570	39,660
Jasper	3,150	3,210	3,150	210	210	190	2,940	3,000	2,960
Kershaw	15,220	15,430	14,420	6,240	6,280	6,390	8,980	9,150	8,030
Lancaster	17,400	17,460	17,000	8,460	8,310	8,910	8,940	9,150	8,090
Laurens	17,750	18,000	17,030	7,330	7,340	7,560	10,420	10,660	9,470
Lee	2,970	3,010	3,040	890	910	950	2,080	2,100	2,090
Lexington	48,000	48,100	47,200	13,400	13,300	13,200	34,600	34,800	34,000
McCormick	2,040	2,070	1,860	720	730	760	1,320	1,340	1,100
Marion	11,080	11,240	10,860	4,670	4,680	4,790	6,410	6,560	6,070
Marlboro	8,110	8,220	7,930	3,610	3,630	3,710	4,500	4,590	4,220
Newberry	10,970	11,140	10,750	4,800	4,850	4,990	6,170	6,290	5,760
Oconee	21,820	22,130	20,660	9,460	9,510	9,330	12,360	12,620	11,330
Orangeburg	27,880	28,230	26,800	9,010	8,100	8,990	18,870	20,130	17,810
Pickens	33,600	34,000	31,400	11,700	11,800	11,200	21,900	22,200	20,200
Richland	164,400	165,200	164,100	14,800	14,700	14,500	149,600	150,500	149,600
Saluda	3,100	3,150	3,010	1,190	1,200	1,130	1,910	1,950	1,880
Spartanburg	95,900	96,900	92,900	37,100	37,200	36,500	58,800	59,700	56,400
Sumter	29,620	30,070	28,370	7,780	7,850	7,850	21,840	22,220	20,520
Union	10,120	10,210	10,010	5,340	5,340	5,500	4,780	4,870	4,510
Williamsburg	10,100	10,190	9,760	3,750	3,750	3,660	6,350	6,440	6,100
York	43,300	43,100	42,000	13,200	13,000	12,700	30,100	30,100	29,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
January, 1987

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
ABBEVILLE-----	10,160	10,490	10,360	960	920	1,310	9.4	8.8	12.6
AIKEN---------	58,380	54,060	51,570	3,060	3,170	3,670	5.2	5.9	7.1
ALLENDALE-----	4,280	4,410	4,340	420	470	550	9.8	10.7	12.7
ANDERSON------	64,630	66,800	64,610	4,280	4,220	5,540	6.6	6.3	8.6
BAMBERG-------	6,690	6,920	6,450	660	670	670	9.9	9.7	10.4
BARNWELL------	9,550	9,860	9,290	700	710	700	7.3	7.2	7.5
BEAUFORT------	34,630	37,660	34,240	1,800	1,700	1,900	5.2	4.5	5.5
BERKELEY------	49,250	53,340	48,010	2,260	1,940	2,210	4.6	3.6	4.6
CALHOUN-------	5,180	4,770	4,590	330	310	400	6.4	6.5	8.7
CHARLESTON----	135,930	138,310	124,060	7,260	6,750	6,830	5.3	4.9	5.5
CHEROKEE------	22,120	22,550	21,330	1,260	1,250	1,780	5.7	5.5	8.3
CHESTER-------	13,870	13,790	13,570	1,240	1,250	1,810	8.9	9.1	13.3
CHESTERFIELD--	19,300	20,150	19,380	1,270	1,060	1,950	6.6	5.3	10.1
CLARENDON-----	11,260	12,060	11,960	990	990	1,360	8.8	8.2	11.4
COLLETON------	17,310	17,940	17,390	1,280	1,190	1,540	7.4	6.6	8.9
DARLINGTON----	27,100	26,880	26,110	2,290	1,990	3,010	8.5	[illegible]	11.5
DILLON--------	14,310	14,230	13,830	1,090	1,040	1,480	7.6	7.3	10.7
DORCHESTER----	32,500	33,350	30,100	1,150	1,050	1,320	3.5	3.1	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,350	6,970	6,620	390	420	430	5.3	6.0	6.5
FAIRFIELD-----	8,990	9,480	9,050	810	730	920	9.0	7.7	10.2
FLORENCE------	53,010	54,040	51,870	3,610	3,330	4,680	6.8	6.2	9.0
GEORGETOWN----	21,660	21,800	21,380	2,830	2,580	3,380	13.1	11.8	15.8
GREENVILLE----	163,680	162,340	151,050	6,730	6,300	8,730	4.1	3.9	5.8
GREENWOOD-----	28,020	27,250	26,880	1,940	1,930	2,760	6.9	7.1	10.3
HAMPTON-------	7,390	6,840	6,740	680	650	880	9.2	9.5	13.1
HORRY---------	62,070	63,560	61,280	6,920	6,050	8,970	11.1	9.5	14.6
JASPER--------	6,090	6,230	5,990	550	520	620	9.0	8.3	10.4
KERSHAW-------	18,510	18,120	17,390	1,150	1,110	1,440	6.2	6.1	8.3
LANCASTER-----	25,080	25,310	25,370	2,090	1,980	2,970	8.3	7.8	11.7
LAURENS-------	22,260	22,060	21,680	1,510	1,450	2,220	6.8	6.6	10.2
LEE-----------	7,510	8,220	7,970	530	540	750	7.1	6.6	9.4
LEXINGTON-----	84,840	81,500	73,860	2,810	2,750	3,220	3.3	3.4	4.4
McCORMICK-----	3,060	3,010	2,850	440	420	560	14.4	14.0	19.6
MARION--------	13,820	14,630	14,420	1,370	1,330	2,200	9.9	9.1	15.3
MARLBORO------	11,560	12,240	12,550	1,080	1,070	1,990	9.3	8.7	15.9
NEWBERRY------	14,790	14,310	13,850	1,020	900	1,020	6.9	6.3	7.4
OCONEE--------	27,380	27,190	25,740	1,740	1,700	1,810	6.4	6.3	7.0
ORANGEBURG----	37,970	37,820	35,880	2,890	2,760	3,300	7.6	7.3	9.2
PICKENS-------	45,290	45,680	42,710	2,120	1,990	2,860	4.7	4.4	6.7
RICHLAND------	132,700	148,040	134,430	5,920	4,770	5,920	4.5	3.2	4.4
SALUDA--------	7,150	7,380	7,010	350	390	610	4.9	5.3	8.7
SPARTANBURG---	109,580	114,200	106,530	6,350	6,280	8,100	5.8	5.5	7.6
SUMTER--------	34,680	34,790	33,930	2,600	2,450	3,640	7.5	7.0	10.7
UNION---------	14,340	14,490	14,240	1,180	1,220	1,540	8.2	8.4	10.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,280	16,300	15,660	1,500	1,480	1,640	9.2	9.1	10.5
YORK----------	64,450	68,320	63,350	3,010	2,910	4,040	4.7	4.3	6.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
January, 1987

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986
ANDERSON	12,520	13,200	12,600	11,450	12,020	11,210	1,070	1,180	1,390	8.5	8.9	11.0
CHARLESTON	36,360	37,010	33,200	34,470	35,250	31,420	1,890	1,760	1,780	5.2	4.8	5.4
COLUMBIA	43,410	48,310	43,980	41,100	46,450	41,670	2,310	1,860	2,310	5.3	3.9	5.3
FLORENCE	14,600	14,890	14,270	13,660	14,020	13,050	940	870	1,220	6.4	5.8	8.5
GREENVILLE	31,790	31,520	29,450	30,230	30,050	27,420	1,560	1,470	2,030	4.9	4.7	6.9
GREENWOOD	10,040	9,770	9,630	9,370	9,100	8,670	670	670	960	6.7	6.9	10.0
MYRTLE BEACH	11,040	11,360	10,780	10,160	10,590	9,640	880	770	1,140	8.0	6.8	10.6
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,860	22,190	19,980	20,100	20,550	18,320	1,760	1,640	1,660	8.1	7.4	8.3
ROCK HILL	20,530	21,740	20,280	19,390	20,640	18,750	1,140	1,100	1,530	5.6	5.1	7.5
SPARTANBURG	22,450	23,380	21,920	20,890	21,840	19,930	1,560	1,540	1,990	6.9	6.6	9.1
SUMTER	10,520	10,560	10,300	9,710	9,790	9,170	810	770	1,130	7.7	7.3	11.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
1986
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1986	Monthly Average 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1301.1	1308.1	1322.8	1338.0	1348.5	1344.9	1333.6	1342.6	1355.4	1354.5	1353.9	1357.9	1338.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Construction	84.1	84.7	86.5	88.2	89.5	89.6	89.8	90.4	89.1	88.4	88.4	88.0	88.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.8
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3
Special Trade Contractors	39.6	39.6	40.3	40.8	41.5	42.2	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.7	41.3
Electrical Work	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #17)	363.4	363.4	363.3	363.7	363.9	365.4	362.1	365.6	365.0	363.8	364.1	364.1	364.0
Durable Goods	119.6	119.7	119.9	120.1	120.4	120.4	119.0	121.0	121.0	120.0	119.7	120.2	120.1
Nondurable Goods	243.8	243.7	243.4	243.6	243.5	245.0	243.1	244.6	244.0	243.8	244.4	243.9	243.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.8	55.4	55.7	55.5	56.3	56.2	56.0	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.5	56.9	56.1
Trucking and Warehousing	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.5
Water Transportation	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.8
Communication	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.8	15.2
Electric Services	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.5
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	276.0	275.7	281.0	287.7	292.4	295.3	297.9	300.5	299.3	296.7	297.1	301.7	291.8
Wholesale Trade	54.8	54.9	55.1	55.7	56.0	56.6	57.1	57.5	57.5	57.7	56.9	57.0	56.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.8	30.9	31.1	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.4	31.6	31.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.3	24.4	24.5	24.9	25.1	25.5	25.6	25.9	25.9	26.1	25.5	25.4	25.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7

TABLE 16 (continued)
1986
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1986	Monthly Average 1986
Retail Trade	221.2	220.8	225.9	232.0	236.4	238.7	240.8	243.0	241.8	239.0	240.2	244.7	235.4
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.6
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
General Merchandise Stores	29.0	28.3	28.7	28.6	29.3	29.2	29.4	29.8	29.7	30.3	31.6	34.0	29.8
Department Stores	20.0	19.4	19.6	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.7	20.1	21.2	22.7	20.0
Food Stores	38.7	38.9	39.2	40.1	40.8	41.0	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.5	41.7	42.0	40.8
Grocery Stores	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.8	38.4	38.6	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.2	39.3	39.5	38.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.4	58.4	59.1	60.6	61.0	62.0	62.5	62.7	61.9	61.9	61.5	61.6	61.0
Banking	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8
Insurance Carriers	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.3
Life Insurance	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Services	211.1	212.9	217.4	221.9	224.8	225.6	227.9	228.6	227.8	226.4	224.1	223.0	222.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.2	17.8	19.5	21.7	22.6	23.4	23.7	23.5	22.6	21.0	19.9	18.9	21.0
Health Services	44.3	44.6	44.8	45.1	45.6	45.9	46.2	46.4	46.4	46.5	46.4	46.7	45.7
Hospitals	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.6
Educational Services	21.0	21.6	21.8	22.0	21.9	19.6	19.0	18.9	21.5	22.1	22.3	22.2	21.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	11.7	12.1	11.9	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.0	12.6
Total Government	250.7	256.0	258.2	258.8	259.0	249.2	235.7	236.9	254.2	259.1	260.6	261.0	253.3
Total Federal Government	38.1	37.8	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	39.5	39.4	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.3
Total State Government	78.5	81.7	82.3	82.7	82.1	79.9	81.0	79.1	82.1	83.0	83.5	83.5	81.6
State Education	31.7	34.3	34.7	35.4	34.0	30.5	30.4	28.7	32.8	33.6	33.9	33.6	32.8
Other State Government	46.8	47.4	47.6	47.3	48.1	49.4	50.6	50.4	49.3	49.4	49.6	49.9	48.8
Total Local Government	134.1	136.5	137.7	137.8	138.8	131.3	115.2	118.4	134.4	138.1	138.9	139.5	133.4
Local Education	79.4	81.5	82.2	83.0	83.6	74.8	57.2	60.6	78.4	82.4	83.0	83.4	77.5
Other Local Government	54.7	55.0	55.5	54.8	55.2	55.5	58.0	57.8	56.0	55.7	55.9	56.1	55.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 17
1986
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1986	Monthly Average 1986
Manufacturing	363.4	363.4	363.3	363.7	363.9	365.4	362.1	365.6	365.0	363.8	364.1	364.1	364.0
Durable Goods	119.6	119.7	119.9	120.1	120.4	120.4	119.0	121.0	121.0	120.0	119.7	120.2	120.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
Household Furniture	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.1	10.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8
Fabricated Metal Products	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.3	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.2	28.4	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.3	19.9	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.4	19.6	20.5	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Household Appliances	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Transportation Equipment	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8
Nondurable Goods	243.8	243.7	243.4	243.6	243.5	245.0	243.1	244.6	244.0	243.8	244.4	243.9	24[illegible].9
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.5
Meat Products	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6

TABLE 17 (continued)
1986
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1986	Monthly Average 1986
Textile Mill Products	103.8	103.8	103.4	103.6	103.2	103.5	102.0	103.3	102.8	102.6	103.2	102.8	103.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.9	27.2	27.3	26.8	27.2	26.8	26.7	26.9	26.8	27.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.6	30.0
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	45.1	44.8	44.5	45.2	45.4	45.0	44.8	44.9	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.3	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8
Paper and Allied Products	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Printing and Publishing	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Commercial Printing	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.3	32.4	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.9	15.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.9	20.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Wanda Young, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Helen Smith, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Lynn Rollins, Barbara Allen, and Sam McClary.

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New Publication
Announcement
See Page 7

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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FEBRUARY, 1987

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS IN FEBRUARY

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK

Nonagricultural employment in South Carolina expanded 7,500 to 1,352,200 in February, following a seasonal decline in January. Increases occurred in all major industry divisions, except manufacturing and trade. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 44,100.

NONFACULTY JOB COUNT BOOSTS PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The number of nonfaculty staff members returning to schools caused a strong upward surge in government employment in February. There were 4,600 jobs added in government over the month. Increases in local (+2,000) and state (+1,700) education were primarily responsible for the growth in government. Local government, up 2,200, realized the largest employment gain in February, while state government saw an employment addition of 2,100. The federal employment level increased 300 from one month earlier.

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(Continued from front page)

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN FEBRUARY

The private sector workforce rose 2,900 to 1,089,100 during February. As a result of slight seasonal upturns in education and in hotels and other lodging places, services registered an employment increase of 2,700 jobs. Employment gains were reported throughout the service sector, with the exception of amusement and recreational services. Enjoying an upturn of 200 was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, which benefited from advances in real estate and credit agencies. Construction, and transportation and public utilities recorded minute advances of 100 each in February.

On the negative side, employment drops were reported in manufacturing and trade. Trade employment continued its seasonal decline by losing 100 more workers, with the entire decrease centered in the retail sector (-300). Wholesale trade, which experienced an upturn in the hard-good division, rose 200 to 57,700. Manufacturing employment fell from 364,000 in January to 363,900 in February. The drop in manufacturing was caused primarily by layoffs experienced in the hard-good sector (-100). The most significant declines were found in stone, clay, and glass products (-300); and electrical and electronic equipment (-300). Employment in nondurables was unchanged from 244,100 over the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP IN FEBRUARY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs, at 284,600, increased 4,000 during February. Seasonal gains in both the public and private sectors contributed to the overall upturn. Cyclical additions of personnel after the semester break created 1,600 and 1,000 jobs for women in local and state government, respectively. Federal government remained constant over the month.

In the private sector, services, influenced by hiring in educational services, and hotels and other lodging places gained 1,300 female workers in February. Trade; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported minute advances of 100 jobs each. Manufacturing registered the sole decline of 200 females. The number of women engaged in the production of soft goods dropped 300 over the month. Durable-good employment, on the strength of additions in machinery, except electrical, and lumber and wood products, increased 100 to 37,900. Transportation and public utilities, the final major industry division, remained unchanged from January at 12,500.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 21,300. All major industry divisions reported expansions over the year except manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. Trade (+9,400) and services (+6,000) were responsible for 72% of the growth.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 6.1% to 6.3% in February. The increase reflected normal seasonal patterns, but the overall economic picture was basically unchanged. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.7% in February.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
February, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,594,000	1,585,900	1,560,100	1,619,900	1,612,900	1,586,000
Total Employment	1,493,900	1,489,500	1,453,900	1,524,300	1,525,500	1,484,300
Total Unemployment	100,100	96,400	106,200	95,600	87,400	101,700
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.1	6.8	5.9	5.4	6.4

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	217,920	217,690	208,740	218,730	217,550	216,400
Total Employment	207,060	207,020	199,170	209,720	208,820	208,190
Total Unemployment	10,860	10,670	9,570	9,010	8,730	8,210
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	318,600	318,560	309,030
Total Employment	302,390	303,370	291,030
Total Unemployment	16,210	15,190	18,000
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.8	5.8

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	117,967	117,703	115,725	119,349	119,034	117,042
Total Employment	109,464	109,084	106,685	111,382	111,011	108,557
Total Unemployment	8,503	8,620	9,041	7,967	8,023	8,485
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.3	7.8	6.7	6.7	7.2

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural workforce, at 182,200, rose 1,000 workers in February. Most of the gain occurred in the private sector (+600) where four of six major industry divisions recorded increases. Moderate increases of 300 each could be found in both manufacturing and services. Within manufacturing, durable goods were totally responsible for the increase. Also showing upward movement were construction (+200), and transportation and public utilities (+100). The only division to show a decline was trade. The retail division lost 300 workers while wholesale trade was unchanged from 8,300 in January. The job count in finance, insurance, and real estate was constant at 8,400. Government reported a 400 employment increase as nonfaculty personnel returned to school in the state and local divisions. Overall, total nonfarm employment grew 7,000 above the February, 1986 level of 175,200.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia nonfarm job count, at 213,100, rose 900 in February and 1,100 over the year-ago figure of 212,000. In the private sector, manufacturing and construction each saw a 300 increase. Within manufacturing, recalls resulted in durable goods gaining 400 workers while nondurable goods lost 100. As business activity rose over the month, services experienced an upturn of 200 positions. Transportation and public utilities dropped 300 to 9,900. Showing no change in February were trade; and finance, insurance and real estate. Returning nonfaculty school personnel and legislative staff members resulted in a 400 rise in the government sector. Federal government was unchanged at 7,800 in February.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Of the three metropolitan statistical areas, Greenville-Spartanburg experienced the smallest gain over the month. Total nonfarm employment rose 100 to 300,700. This level of employment was 12,100 greater than the comparable year-ago figure. Public sector employment advances were primarily responsible for the upturn in the nonfarm workforce. The growth in government (+700) was caused by the return of nonfaculty personnel in the state (+400) and local (+300) divisions. The job count in the federal division was unchanged from 2,000 the previous month. The private sector workforce declined 600 in February as three of six major divisions registered job losses. There were 300 fewer persons employed in manufacturing in February than in January with decreases in both durable and nondurable goods. Pushed downward by reductions in special trade contracting, construction employment dropped 200 to 20,800. Trade, responding to a downward movement in the retail industry, fell 200 to 68,900. The wholesale trade employment level moved upward 100 over the month. Other positive trends were recorded in the service sector which increased 100 to 48,700. The industries reporting constant employment levels were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's jobless rate, at 6.7%, was unchanged for February . . . indicating the economy continued to grow. Nonfarm payroll employment increased 337,000 after gaining 319,000 the month before. Manufacturing jobs rose 50,000 in February, with 62% of those coming after settlements of labor disputes. Construction jobs, which are heavily influenced by weather, were up 2,000 last month. As usual, the strongest employment upturns occurred in the service sector, where 287,000 employees were added to the payrolls.

Americans worked longer weeks . . . The average workweek for nonfarm workers grew 0.2 hour to 35.0 in February. Factory overtime hours were unchanged at 3.6 despite the rise in average weekly hours. Average hourly earnings increased to $8.87 from $8.83.

Retail sales jumped 4.1% in February as auto sales rebounded . . . The overall gain followed a 7.4% drop in January, the largest since the department began keeping the statistics under the current method in 1967. Auto sales surged 14.4% after plunging 27.7% in January. Excluding auto sales which move erratically from month to month, February's sales were up 1.5%. Sales of furniture and home furnishings reported an addition of 2.7%, while building material purchases advanced 1.8%. Overall, sales of durable goods climbed 8.8% and nondurable goods increased 1.3%.

Output of the nation's factories, mines, and utilities edged up 0.5% from January . . . The sharp rebound was dominated by a big increase in motor vehicle production, which is expected to slow somewhat. Output by manufacturers grew 0.1% in February, while mining output gained 0.1% and utility production added 0.7%.

Producer prices climbed slightly during February . . . The producer price index moved up 0.1% as the rise in energy prices slowed and food prices fell. Energy costs rose 4.0% after surging 9.8% in January. Within the energy category, gasoline was up 5.5%, fuel oil added 3.0%, and natural gas gained 1.8%. Food costs dropped 0.5% following a 1.8% decline in the first month of the year. Excluding energy and food, prices fell 0.3% in February. Prices decreased sharply for passenger cars and light trucks, reflecting expanded factory-financed rebates and loan-discount programs.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts rose 2.6% in February to the highest annual rate since last April . . . Starts of single-family homes increased 5.6%, while multi-family starts fell 4.1%. The pattern of strength in single-family construction partially offset by weakness in multi-family building should continue for much of the year. Apartment construction is being restrained by high vacancy rates in many areas and the elimination of tax shelter incentives in the new tax law. The gain in construction starts was sharpest in the South, where they were up 13.2%. Starts grew 8.1% in the West, but declined 6.4% in the Midwest and 13.2% in the Northeast. Building permits, considered a good indication of future activity, climbed 4.4% over January's level. The Northeast was responsible for the largest upturn, where permits rose 20.1%.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

The publication entitled South Carolina Nonfarm Employment, Hours and Earnings is available. The publication contains annual averages of employment, payroll, and hours for the state and three major metropolitan statistical areas for 1977 through 1986. For a copy please contact Gerri Taylor of the Labor Market Information Division at (803) 737-2660.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

The number of employed women increased 1.4 million during 1986, reaching 49.2 million in the fourth quarter of last year. This rise accounted for three fourths of the nation's yearly employment gain. The number of unemployed women dropped to 3.6 million, 100,000 less than a year earlier. As a result of the decline, the female unemployment rate returned to its prerecession (1979) low of 6.8%. In comparison, the jobless rate for men, at 6.9% remained 1.5 percentage points above its 1979 level.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT INCREASE IN FEBRUARY

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a $0.01 rise to $8.05 in February. Contributing to the monthly increase was the nondurable-good sector which displayed a gain of $0.02 to $7.96. The durable-good sector, with hourly earnings of $8.23, showed no change over the month. Within the soft-good sector, positive movement was seen in printing and publishing (+$0.09); food and kindred products (+$0.07); apparel and other textile products (+$0.05); and textile mill products (+$0.04). On the downside was the paper and allied products industry which decreased $0.05. Chemicals and allied products remained unchanged. Manufacturing's overall rise can be attributed to premiums paid for piece work.

On the national level, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.02 to $9.85. A rise of $0.03 was seen in the durable-good sector, while the nondurable-good sector experienced a loss of $0.01.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.05	$ 8.04	$ 7.84	$ 9.20	$ 9.27	$ 9.15
Average Weekly Earnings	$335.68	$336.07	$319.09	$391.92	$396.76	$380.64
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$100.38	$100.89	$ 97.43	$117.20	$119.11	$116.23

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.81	$ 7.84	$ 7.60	$ 7.97	$ 7.94	$ 7.64
Average Weekly Earnings	$321.77	$326.14	$306.28	$333.15	$331.89	$309.42
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.22	$ 97.91	$ 93.52	$ 99.63	$ 99.64	$ 94.48

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.85	$ 9.83	$ 9.70
Average Weekly Earnings	$400.90	$401.06	$390.91
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$119.89	$120.40	$119.36

OVERTIME HOURS DROP

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.1 hour less overtime in February than in the previous month. The decrease in premium hours was attributed to hourly reductions in durable and nondurable goods. The number of overtime hours in the hard-good sector dropped 0.2 hour while nondurable goods lost 0.1 hour during February. Compared to a year-ago, overtime hours increased 0.4 of an hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.0	3.5
Durable Goods	4.0	4.2	3.5
Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.9	3.6

FACTORY WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO DECLINE

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers lost 0.1 hour of their workweek in February. The average workweek fell to 41.7 with the most notable losses in the durable-good industry. Durables, which dropped 0.3 hour to 42.4, experienced declines in all industry divisions but one. The most significant hourly declines were seen in instruments and related products (-2.5), fabricated metal products (-0.9), and machinery, except electrical (-0.7). As a result of offsetting trends, the nondurable-good sector displayed no change over the month. However, within nondurables, paper and allied products (-2.2); food and kindred products (-0.6); and textile mill products (-0.1) suffered hourly decreases. Shorter scheduled workweeks, coupled with less overtime, were primarily responsible for the decline in manufacturing weekly hours.

Nationally, manufacturing's workweek for production workers declined 0.1 hour to 40.7, with overtime showing no change at 3.5 hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EXPERIENCES SLIGHT DECREASE IN FEBRUARY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 0.7 point to 107.8 in February. The downturn was caused by losses in production worker employment and average weekly hours. February's production worker productivity index was 2.6 points greater than the year-ago figure of 105.2.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

February, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.8	108.2	105.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	145.1	146.6	141.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.4	95.4	93.4
Textile Productivity Index	68.0	68.0	67.7
Apparel Productivity Index	105.6	103.7	101.0

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP IN TWENTY-NINE COUNTIES

The unemployment rate increased in 29 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, February's rate was lower in 33 counties. February's jobless rate ranged from a high of 13.0 percent in Georgetown County to a low of 3.6 percent in Dorchester and Lexington Counties.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased in 34 counties. Sixteen of these counties showed a decrease in manufacturing while 32 counties posted declines in nonmanufacturing. Fourteen counties recorded losses in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 41 counties reported gains in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Nurse, Supervisor	99	Medical Assistant	99	13	X		$20,000	X		Hampton
Truck Driver, Heavy	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,600	X		Chester
Drafter, Electronic	99	None	N/A	14	X		$27,000		X	Rock Hill
Production, Supervisor	50	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Helicopter Pilot	99	None	N/A	12	X		$24,000	X		Union
Painter, Spray	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480		X	Kingstree
Manager, Office	24	Administrative Asst.	12	16	X		$18,200	X		Aiken
Geologist	19	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Orangeburg
Electrician Helper	15	Office Manager	19	12	X		$14,000	X		Beaufort
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000		X	Marion
Quality Control Tech.	76	None	N/A	12	X		$18,700		X	Barnwell
Weaving, Supervisor	34	Management Trainee	12	16	X		$26,000	X		Greenwood
Pipefitter	99	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000		X	Lexington

*There are currently more than 113,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1987

Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1352.2	1344.7	1308.1	+ 7.5	+ 44.1
Total Private	1089.1	1086.2	1052.1	+ 2.9	+ 37.0
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	86.1	86.0	84.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.2	12.2	11.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.0	4.1	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.1	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	41.4	41.5	39.6	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Electrical Work	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	363.9	364.0	363.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Durable Goods	119.8	119.9	119.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.1	243.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.1	55.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	16.5	16.5	16.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.3	3.2	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.2	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.7	15.4	0.0	- 0.7
Electric Services	9.3	9.3	9.7	0.0	- 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.2	294.3	275.7	- 0.1	+ 18.5
Wholesale Trade	57.7	57.5	54.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.5	32.2	30.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.7	13.6	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.3	24.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Groceries and Related Products	8.4	8.3	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1987

Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1986
Retail Trade	236.5	236.8	220.8	- 0.3	+ 15.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.8	10.7	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	30.1	30.9	28.3	- 0.8	+ 1.8
Department Stores	20.0	20.5	19.4	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Food Stores	41.7	41.9	38.9	- 0.2	+ 2.8
Grocery Stores	39.4	39.6	36.8	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	62.2	62.0	58.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.8
Banking	15.0	15.0	14.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.8	14.4	0.0	+ 0.4
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	13.7	13.7	13.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	224.9	222.2	212.9	+ 2.7	+ 12.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.0	18.3	17.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.2
Health Services	46.7	46.6	44.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Hospitals	15.9	15.8	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	22.5	21.7	21.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.4	12.8	12.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Total Government	263.1	258.5	256.0	+ 4.6	+ 7.1
Total Federal Government	38.0	37.7	37.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Total State Government	84.4	82.3	81.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.7
State Education	33.8	32.1	34.3	+ 1.7	- 0.5
Other State Government	50.6	50.2	47.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
Total Local Government	140.7	138.5	136.5	+ 2.2	+ 4.2
Local Education	84.3	82.3	81.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.8
Other Local Government	56.4	56.2	55.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1987

Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1986
Manufacturing	363.9	364.0	363.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Durable Goods	119.8	119.9	119.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.2	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.0	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	11.0	10.7	- 0.3	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.5	3.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	7.9	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	14.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.5	5.4	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	29.2	29.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.7	20.0	19.9	- 0.3	- 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.1	2.0	- 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	2.4	2.6	2.6	- 0.2	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.5	7.5	7.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.4	8.2	7.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.7	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.7	4.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.1	243.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.6	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1987

Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1986
Textile Mill Products	103.5	103.5	103.8	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.0	27.5	0.0	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.0	30.2	0.0	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.0	45.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.2	9.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.2	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.3	6.2	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	2.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.9	8.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.0	15.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.1	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	10.4	10.4	10.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.8	32.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.9	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	2.9	3.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.9	20.9	20.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.9	2.8	2.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1987

Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1372.1	1367.2	1326.8	+ 4.9	+ 45.3
Total Private	1114.4	1109.9	1076.1	+ 4.5	+ 38.3
Construction	89.4	89.9	88.0	- 0.5	+ 1.4
Manufacturing	365.8	365.3	365.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Durable Goods	120.5	120.5	120.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.3	15.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.2	10.9	- 0.3	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	7.9	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.2	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	29.3	29.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.8	20.0	20.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	245.3	244.8	244.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.8	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products	103.7	103.5	104.0	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.0	27.5	0.0	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.0	30.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.4	45.1	45.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.2	9.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	8.9	8.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.1	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	10.5	10.5	10.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.9	32.7	- 0.3	- 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.8	15.6	- 0.1	- 0.9

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

February, 1987

Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Net Change From: Jan. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.6	56.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.9	16.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	12.7	12.6	12.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.7	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	306.2	303.9	286.9	+ 2.3	+ 19.3
Wholesale Trade	58.6	58.3	55.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Retail Trade	247.6	245.6	231.2	+ 2.0	+ 16.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.2	30.7	29.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Food Stores	43.3	43.3	40.4	0.0	+ 2.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	63.6	63.3	59.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Insurance Carriers	13.6	13.6	13.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	230.9	229.3	218.6	+ 1.6	+ 12.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.0	22.0	20.7	0.0	+ 1.3
Educational Services	21.5	21.1	20.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Total Government	257.7	257.3	250.7	+ 0.4	+ 7.0
Total Federal Government	38.6	38.1	38.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Total State Government	82.6	82.9	79.9	- 0.3	+ 2.7
Total Local Government	136.5	136.3	132.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1987

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	COLUMBIA Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	300.7	300.6	288.6	213.1	212.2	212.0
Construction	20.8	21.0	20.7	14.7	14.4	13.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.5	10.6	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.1	98.4	96.8	28.8	28.5	27.6
Durable Goods	30.6	30.7	29.1	14.3	13.9	13.6
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	.9	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.7	11.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
Metal working Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.0	5.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.5	67.7	67.7	14.5	14.6	14.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.8	31.8	31.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.4	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.3	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.5	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.5	9.5	10.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.3	5.3	5.5	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.8	7.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.0	4.1	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.9	10.9	10.1	9.9	10.2	9.9
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.7	4.3	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.4	3.6	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	68.9	69.1	64.2	45.8	45.8	46.8
Wholesale Trade	16.0	15.9	15.3	12.5	12.[illegible]	12.3
Retail Trade	52.9	53.2	48.9	33.3	3[illegible]	34.5
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	7.0	6.5	4.2	[illegible]	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.4	[illegible]	4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.5	11.4	17.0	1[illegible]	[illegible].2
Banking	-	-	-	5.3	5.[illegible]	[illegible].5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.7	48.6	46.0	39.3	39.1	38.3
Business Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.4	9.5
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	3.0
Total Government	41.5	40.8	39.1	57.3	56.9	58.5
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	7.8	7.8	8.0
Total State Government	12.4	12.0	11.6	31.8	31.5	32.2
Total Local Government	27.1	26.8	25.6	17.7	17.6	18.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

February, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	182.2	181.2	175.2	43.2	43.1	41.4
Construction	14.2	14.0	13.6	2.7	2.7	2.2
Manufacturing	20.5	20.2	19.6	13.1	13.0	12.6
Durable Goods	11.4	11.1	10.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.8	10.6	10.6	10.2
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.9	8.9	3.2	3.2	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	44.5	44.8	42.3	9.2	9.2	8.2
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	36.2	36.5	34.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.4	8.4	7.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.4	36.1	35.0	8.0	8.0	7.6
Total Government	49.1	48.7	48.0	5.7	5.7	6.0
Total Federal Government	18.6	18.6	18.6	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.8	12.7	12.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.7	17.4	16.8	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.8	47.9	47.9	47.8	46.6
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing	19.2	19.4	20.0	13.1	13.1	12.8
Durable Goods	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	15.0	9.1	9.1	8.8
Textile Mill Products	8.1	8.1	8.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.1	11.2	11.2	10.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.4
Services	6.1	6.1	5.5	7.7	7.7	7.2
Total Government	6.8	6.8	7.1	8.0	8.0	8.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1987

Industry	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Net Change From Jan. 1987	Net Change From Feb. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	624.6	620.6	603.3	+ 4.0	+ 21.3
Total Private	475.6	474.2	458.4	+ 1.4	+ 17.2
Construction	6.7	6.6	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	148.0	148.2	148.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Durable Goods	37.9	37.8	37.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.8	11.9	11.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	110.1	110.4	110.3	- 0.3	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.3	5.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	43.8	43.8	44.0	0.0	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.6	11.8	0.0	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.9	13.0	0.0	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.0	38.3	+ 0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.3	8.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.2	13.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.6	8.7	- 0.3	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	7.0	6.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.5	12.5	12.7	0.0	- 0.2
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	141.1	141.0	131.7	+ 0.1	+ 9.4
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.1	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.1	8.0	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	126.9	126.9	118.1	0.0	+ 8.8
General Merchandise Stores	22.8	23.3	21.3	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Food Stores	19.1	19.2	17.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	38.2	38.1	36.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Banking	11.2	11.2	10.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	7.5	7.5	7.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	128.7	127.4	122.7	+ 1.3	+ 6.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.4	11.9	11.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Health Services	38.4	38.4	36.7	0.0	+ 1.7
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	13.8	13.5	13.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Total Government	149.0	146.4	144.9	+ 2.6	+ 4.1
Total Federal Government	12.0	12.0	12.1	0.0	- 0.1
Total State Government	45.4	44.4	43.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
State Education	15.5	14.8	15.8	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Other State Government	29.9	29.6	28.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	91.6	90.0	89.0	+ 1.6	+ 2.6
Local Education	64.0	62.5	62.0	+ 1.5	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	27.6	27.5	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1987

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
MANUFACTURING	284.6	284.9	284.5	335.68	336.07	319.09	41.7	41.8	40.7	8.05	8.04	7.84
DURABLE GOODS	92.8	93.1	92.5	348.95	351.42	331.20	42.4	42.7	41.4	8.23	8.23	8.00
Lumber and Wood Products	12.7	12.6	12.8	311.64	311.41	303.66	42.4	42.6	42.0	7.35	7.31	7.23
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.7	279.86	281.76	280.57	40.5	40.6	40.9	6.91	6.94	6.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.6	8.2	401.65	399.17	391.96	43.8	43.2	43.6	9.17	9.24	8.99
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.8	11.4	324.81	328.00	308.11	40.1	41.0	39.1	8.10	8.00	7.88
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.1	21.0	20.8	363.29	370.92	347.76	43.3	44.0	41.4	8.39	8.43	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.1	372.98	374.18	322.51	45.1	45.3	41.4	8.27	8.26	7.79
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.0	15.2	15.2	306.94	306.68	292.73	40.6	41.0	40.1	7.56	7.48	7.30
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.8	323.60	349.64	299.15	40.4	42.9	38.7	8.01	8.15	7.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	191.8	191.8	192.0	328.75	327.92	313.91	41.3	41.3	40.4	7.96	7.94	7.77
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.4	9.9	274.38	275.89	278.39	38.7	39.3	39.1	7.09	7.02	7.12
Textile Mill Products	90.8	90.6	91.3	307.19	306.27	296.02	41.4	41.5	41.0	7.42	7.38	7.22
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.6	25.1	312.25	310.38	298.08	41.8	42.0	41.4	7.47	7.39	7.20
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.0	27.0	27.2	317.12	318.20	300.45	40.5	40.9	39.9	7.83	7.78	7.53
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.2	8.1	288.42	279.19	315.95	41.8	41.3	44.5	6.90	6.76	7.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.4	12.2	306.88	310.30	299.96	40.7	41.1	40.7	7.54	7.55	7.37
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	3.0	295.37	288.90	284.02	39.7	39.2	38.8	7.44	7.37	7.32
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.4	8.3	287.54	286.01	267.49	43.5	43.4	41.6	6.61	6.59	6.43
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.7	37.8	206.84	201.22	190.98	39.1	38.4	37.3	5.29	5.24	5.12
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.4	8.6	206.25	204.62	190.00	40.6	40.2	38.0	5.08	5.09	5.00
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.6	12.7	187.21	183.22	171.95	38.6	37.7	36.9	4.85	4.86	4.66
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.3	10.9	520.70	549.31	502.47	43.5	45.7	42.8	11.97	12.02	11.74
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.8	5.6	333.76	327.71	292.94	38.9	38.6	36.3	8.58	8.49	8.07
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.5	19.6	20.2	513.30	507.40	492.88	43.5	43.0	42.6	11.80	11.80	11.57

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
February, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.7	14.2	391.92	396.76	380.64	42.6	42.8	41.6	9.20	9.27	9.15
Durable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.3	386.76	383.24	374.91	44.0	43.6	42.7	8.79	8.79	8.78
Nondurable Goods	5.8	6.1	5.9	399.50	415.75	388.40	40.6	41.7	40.0	9.84	9.97	9.71

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.1	20.0	20.0	321.77	326.14	306.28	41.2	41.6	40.3	7.81	7.84	7.60
Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.3	296.84	299.11	284.52	41.0	41.2	40.3	7.24	7.26	7.06
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	299.88	298.80	272.43	40.8	41.1	40.3	7.35	7.27	6.76
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.4	339.81	347.92	332.92	41.9	42.9	41.0	8.11	8.11	8.12
Nondurable Goods	10.7	10.6	10.7	344.03	349.45	326.43	41.3	41.9	40.4	8.33	8.34	8.08
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	292.54	294.48	291.41	40.8	40.9	40.7	7.17	7.20	7.16
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	199.89	207.56	185.76	40.3	41.1	38.3	4.96	5.05	4.85

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
All Manufacturing	73.7	73.9	72.9	333.15	331.89	309.42	41.8	41.8	40.5	7.97	7.94	7.64
Durable Goods	22.0	22.1	21.0	349.78	345.20	325.58	42.5	42.2	40.8	8.23	8.18	7.98
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	7.8	371.51	375.38	338.48	43.3	43.7	40.2	8.58	8.59	8.42
Nondurable Goods	51.7	51.8	51.9	326.19	326.93	303.06	41.5	41.7	40.4	7.86	7.84	7.50
Textile Mill Products	27.9	27.8	27.4	308.92	310.34	293.15	41.3	41.6	41.0	7.48	7.46	7.15
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.7	8.6	317.82	311.40	289.92	41.6	41.3	40.1	7.64	7.54	7.23
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.3	318.17	324.61	307.02	41.7	42.6	42.0	7.63	7.62	7.31
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.5	248.79	254.08	288.32	37.3	37.2	42.4	6.67	6.83	6.80
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	2.9	2.7	299.10	302.43	259.12	41.6	41.6	39.5	7.19	7.27	6.56
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.6	8.0	200.60	193.67	185.98	38.8	37.9	37.8	5.17	5.11	4.92
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.8	159.07	151.58	142.66	36.4	35.5	35.4	4.37	4.27	4.03
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	442.38	435.31	397.31	43.8	43.1	41.3	10.10	10.10	9.62

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
FEBRUARY, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	FEB 1987	JAN 1987	FEB 1986	FEB 1987	JAN 1987	FEB 1986	FEB 1987	JAN 1987	FEB 1986
Abbeville	6,240	6,410	6,050	3,210	3,150	3,200	3,030	3,260	2,850
Aiken	43,200	43,200	43,900	17,500	17,500	18,300	25,700	25,700	25,600
Allendale	2,740	2,820	2,800	1,010	990	1,070	1,730	1,830	1,730
Anderson	47,600	47,700	48,200	19,200	19,300	20,100	28,400	28,400	28,100
Bamberg	4,330	4,470	4,140	1,400	1,390	1,340	2,930	3,080	2,800
Barnwell	7,920	8,230	7,810	3,240	3,260	3,250	4,680	4,970	4,560
Beaufort	30,250	31,270	27,850	1,070	1,060	1,140	29,180	30,210	26,710
Berkeley	22,700	22,500	21,600	6,000	5,900	5,700	16,700	16,600	15,900
Calhoun	4,030	4,160	3,940	2,240	2,240	2,330	1,790	1,920	1,610
Charleston	143,300	142,600	137,600	9,800	9,700	9,500	133,500	132,900	128,100
Cherokee	16,740	17,360	15,960	8,270	8,280	8,080	8,470	9,080	7,880
Chester	11,330	11,740	10,940	5,460	5,480	5,530	5,870	6,260	5,410
Chesterfield	12,630	13,040	12,050	7,010	6,980	6,640	5,620	6,060	5,410
Clarendon	6,100	6,300	6,140	1,640	1,630	1,760	4,460	4,670	4,380
Colleton	8,990	9,390	8,840	2,200	2,250	2,340	6,790	7,140	6,500
Darlington	19,550	20,210	18,670	6,890	6,860	6,730	12,660	13,350	11,940
Dillon	9,020	9,340	8,800	3,600	3,610	3,390	5,420	5,730	5,410
Dorchester	16,200	16,100	16,000	4,700	4,600	4,400	11,500	11,500	11,600
Edgefield	4,600	4,760	4,400	2,060	2,050	2,090	2,540	2,710	2,310
Fairfield	6,390	6,580	6,120	2,150	2,140	2,190	4,240	4,440	3,930
Florence	48,000	47,900	46,700	13,200	13,200	12,800	34,800	34,700	33,900
Georgetown	15,170	15,710	13,590	3,890	3,910	4,070	11,280	11,800	9,520
Greenville	171,600	171,700	164,300	49,400	49,600	49,100	122,200	122,100	115,200
Greenwood	27,020	27,930	25,910	10,920	10,910	11,010	16,100	17,020	14,900
Hampton	5,220	5,390	4,870	1,600	1,580	1,730	3,620	3,810	3,140
Horry	51,390	51,680	45,590	5,340	5,350	5,310	46,050	46,330	40,280
Jasper	3,160	3,260	3,120	210	210	190	2,950	3,050	2,930
Kershaw	15,260	15,800	14,510	6,190	6,200	6,630	9,070	9,600	7,880
Lancaster	17,190	17,980	17,020	8,320	8,460	8,860	8,870	9,520	8,160
Laurens	17,760	18,350	16,950	7,340	7,310	7,550	10,420	11,040	9,400
Lee	2,960	3,070	3,060	890	890	950	2,070	2,180	2,110
Lexington	48,200	47,900	47,300	13,700	13,500	13,000	34,500	34,400	34,300
McCormick	2,110	2,090	1,910	760	700	770	1,350	1,390	1,140
Marion	11,140	11,460	10,670	4,720	4,670	4,810	6,420	6,790	5,860
Marlboro	8,130	8,400	7,890	3,640	3,620	3,750	4,490	4,780	4,140
Newberry	11,080	11,450	10,700	4,820	4,800	5,020	6,260	6,650	5,680
Oconee	21,830	22,590	21,050	9,500	9,460	9,520	12,330	13,130	11,530
Orangeburg	27,720	28,760	26,820	8,950	8,990	9,140	18,770	19,770	17,680
Pickens	33,400	33,400	31,800	11,700	11,700	11,300	21,700	21,700	20,500
Richland	164,900	164,300	164,700	15,100	15,000	14,600	149,800	149,300	150,100
Saluda	3,110	3,230	3,020	1,210	1,220	1,120	1,900	2,010	1,900
Spartanburg	95,700	95,500	92,600	37,000	37,100	36,400	58,700	58,400	56,200
Sumter	29,550	30,630	28,190	7,750	7,780	7,730	21,800	22,850	20,460
Union	10,080	10,390	9,810	5,330	5,370	5,370	4,750	5,020	4,440
Williamsburg	9,980	10,470	9,620	3,670	3,770	3,620	6,310	6,700	6,000
York	43,300	43,200	41,600	13,100	13,100	12,700	30,200	30,100	28,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
February, 1987

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
ABBEVILLE	10,280	10,160	10,510	970	960	1,340	9.4	9.4	12.7
AIKEN	58,790	58,360	57,290	3,350	3,040	3,160	5.7	5.2	5.5
ALLENDALE	4,330	4,280	4,570	410	420	500	9.5	9.8	10.9
ANDERSON	64,960	64,640	66,250	4,630	4,280	5,180	7.1	6.6	7.8
BAMBERG	6,820	6,690	6,540	740	660	600	10.9	9.9	9.2
BARNWELL	9,610	9,550	9,530	760	700	630	7.9	7.3	6.6
BEAUFORT	34,790	34,630	32,690	1,800	1,800	1,750	5.2	5.2	5.4
BERKELEY	49,260	49,250	47,200	2,260	2,260	1,990	4.6	4.6	4.2
CALHOUN	5,200	5,180	5,230	300	330	360	5.8	6.4	6.9
CHARLESTON	136,140	135,940	130,080	7,440	7,260	6,280	5.5	5.3	4.8
CHEROKEE	22,280	22,120	22,000	1,360	1,260	1,710	6.1	5.7	7.8
CHESTER	13,950	13,870	13,830	1,320	1,240	1,400	9.5	8.9	10.1
CHESTERFIELD	19,390	19,300	19,300	1,130	1,270	1,590	5.8	6.6	8.2
CLARENDON	11,410	11,260	11,830	1,050	990	1,230	9.2	8.8	10.4
COLLETON	17,470	17,310	17,380	1,470	1,280	1,400	8.4	7.4	8.1
DARLINGTON	27,370	27,090	27,020	2,340	2,280	2,630	8.5	8.4	9.7
DILLON	14,370	14,310	14,460	1,090	1,090	1,320	7.6	7.6	9.1
DORCHESTER	32,520	32,500	31,460	1,160	1,150	1,300	3.6	3.5	4.1
EDGEFIELD	7,460	7,350	7,370	420	390	500	5.6	5.3	6.8
FAIRFIELD	9,040	8,990	8,790	810	810	760	9.0	9.0	8.6
FLORENCE	53,490	53,010	52,910	3,750	3,600	4,200	7.0	6.8	7.9
GEORGETOWN	21,670	21,650	20,170	2,810	2,820	2,900	13.0	13.0	14.4
GREENVILLE	163,540	163,690	158,630	7,090	6,730	8,060	4.3	4.1	5.1
GREENWOOD	28,120	28,020	28,130	1,940	1,940	2,540	6.9	6.9	9.0
HAMPTON	7,470	7,390	7,160	720	680	740	9.6	9.2	10.3
HORRY	63,520	62,080	59,350	6,580	6,920	7,490	10.4	11.1	12.6
JASPER	6,120	6,090	6,090	530	550	570	8.7	9.0	9.4
KERSHAW	18,700	18,510	18,230	1,230	1,150	1,310	6.6	6.2	7.2
LANCASTER	24,930	25,080	25,160	2,160	2,090	2,110	8.7	8.3	8.4
LAURENS	22,340	22,260	22,250	1,520	1,510	2,000	6.8	6.8	9.0
LEE	7,600	7,510	8,090	570	530	690	7.5	7.1	8.5
LEXINGTON	85,490	84,850	84,600	3,100	2,810	2,810	3.6	3.3	3.3
McCORMICK	3,100	3,060	3,060	380	440	490	12.3	14.4	16.0
MARION	13,960	13,820	14,150	1,380	1,370	1,850	9.9	9.9	13.1
MARLBORO	11,630	11,560	12,040	1,060	1,080	1,580	9.1	9.3	13.1
NEWBERRY	15,020	14,790	14,670	1,060	1,020	960	7.1	6.9	6.5
OCONEE	27,670	27,380	27,080	1,950	1,740	1,780	7.0	6.4	6.6
ORANGEBURG	38,260	37,970	37,600	3,180	2,890	2,970	8.3	7.6	7.9
PICKENS	45,320	45,290	44,230	2,290	2,120	2,820	5.1	4.7	6.4
RICHLAND	133,250	132,710	131,810	5,920	5,920	5,410	4.4	4.5	4.1
SALUDA	7,340	7,150	7,280	460	350	550	6.3	4.9	7.6
SPARTANBURG	109,740	109,580	106,160	6,830	6,340	7,120	6.2	5.8	6.7
SUMTER	34,860	34,680	34,510	2,710	2,600	3,180	7.8	7.5	9.2
UNION	14,340	14,340	14,460	1,190	1,180	1,430	8.3	8.2	9.9
WILLIAMSBURG	16,250	16,280	16,010	1,540	1,500	1,530	9.5	9.2	9.6
YORK	64,930	64,380	63,000	3,370	3,060	3,510	5.2	4.8	5.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986	FEB. 1987	JAN. 1987	FEB. 1986
ANDERSON	12,600	12,520	12,890	11,440	11,450	11,590	1,160	1,070	1,300	9.2	8.5	10.1
CHARLESTON	36,420	36,360	34,810	34,480	34,470	33,170	1,940	1,890	1,640	5.3	5.2	4.7
COLUMBIA	43,590	43,420	43,090	41,280	41,110	40,980	2,310	2,310	2,110	5.3	5.3	4.9
FLORENCE	14,730	14,600	14,560	13,750	13,660	13,470	980	940	1,090	6.7	6.4	7.5
GREENVILLE	31,780	31,790	30,870	30,130	30,230	29,000	1,650	1,560	1,870	5.2	4.9	6.1
GREENWOOD	10,090	10,040	10,080	9,410	9,370	9,200	680	670	880	6.7	6.7	8,7
MYRTLE BEACH	11,330	11,040	10,500	10,490	10,160	9,550	840	880	950	7.4	8.0	9.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,910	12,860	20,870	20,100	20,100	19,340	1,810	1,760	1,530	8.3	8.1	7.3
ROCK HILL	20,700	20,510	20,100	19,430	19,350	18,770	1,270	1,160	1,330	6.1	5.7	6.6
SPARTANBURG	22,510	22,460	21,800	20,830	20,900	20,050	1,680	1,560	1,750	7.5	6.9	8.0
SUMTER	10,580	10,530	10,480	9,730	9,720	9,490	850	810	990	8.0	7.7	9.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MARCH, 1987

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES

STATE'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES GROWTH IN MARCH

South Carolina's nonagricultural workforce climbed 12,600 in March, setting an all-time record level of 1,365,800. Seasonal activity in the private sector contributed heavily to the employment growth. Over the year, 43,000 workers were added to nonfarm payrolls.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES MARKEDLY

Large seasonal advances in the trade, service, and construction industries during March caused the private sector employment level to increase 10,600 to 1,100,200. Of the 3,800 workers added by wholesale and retail trade, 3,400 were in the retail division. Advances were evident throughout the division with significant increases in eating and drinking places. The number of service jobs increased 3,700 with amusement and recreation services; hotels and other lodging places, and business services responsible for most of the increase. Benefiting from warmer weather and

(Continued on page 3)

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continued lower interest rates, construction employment rose 2,000 to 88,200. Special trade contractors and general building contractors experienced the majority of the gains. A seasonal increase in real estate activity was the primary cause of an 800 advance in the finance, insurance, and real estate workforce. Transportation and public utilities gained 300 workers due to increases in trucking and warehousing.

All major industries experienced employment advances in March except manufacturing, which remained unchanged at 364,000. A gain of 500 workers in durable goods was offset by a loss of 500 in nondurables. Textile mill products lost 100 positions.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT UP IN MARCH

There were 2,000 jobs added to the government job count over the month, bringing the total to 265,600. Local government, up 1,500, realized the largest advance, with most of the growth centered in the nonschool industry group. State and federal government added 300 and 200 workers, respectively.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SHARP INCREASE

South Carolina's nonagricultural female employment rose 6,700 in March, a 1.1% increase from the previous month. By far, the largest growth occurred in the private sector as 5,000 new positions were created. The public sector was responsible for the remaining 1,700 increase.

Within the private sector, notable employment gains were recorded in services (+2,500), and trade (+1,800). Pushed upward by seasonal increases in hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation, the female workforce in services reached a level of 131,200. The trade job count, at 142,900, responded to an 1,800 gain in the retail division. The number of women in the wholesale division was unchanged from 14,200 in February. Employment gains were reported throughout the finance, insurance, and real estate sector as the count of women workers rose 400 over the month. Also posting a positive movement in employment was manufacturing which added 300 female workers to payrolls. Construction, the final major industry division, remained unchanged from February to March.

The government sector gained 1,700 women employees, largely because of educational advances in the local group. Approximately 1,200 positions were added to the local job count. Female employment in the state and federal divisions rose 300 and 200, respectively.

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in March was 21,200 greater than the comparable year-ago period. All major industry divisions, with the exception of manufacturing experienced significant upturns.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHOWS SLIGHT RISE

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose slightly in March, from 6.3% to 6.4%. The state's economy was basically unchanged over the month, with normal seasonal patterns prevailing in trade and services. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.6% in March.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,601,400	1,594,000	1,582,900	1,611,500	1,619,900	1,593,000
Total Employment	1,499,700	1,493,900	1,479,500	1,512,600	1,524,300	1,492,400
Total Unemployment	101,700	100,100	103,400	98,900	95,600	100,600
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.3

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	219,730	217,920	212,310	220,150	218,740	219,190
Total Employment	208,520	207,060	202,610	211,040	209,720	210,870
Total Unemployment	11,210	10,860	9,700	9,110	9,020	8,320
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	320,160	318,600	313,080
Total Employment	303,570	302,390	295,360
Total Unemployment	16,590	16,210	17,720
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.1	5.7

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,353	117,967	116,310	119,222	119,349	117,187
Total Employment	110,229	109,464	107,643	111,368	111,382	108,807
Total Unemployment	8,124	8,503	8,667	7,854	7,967	8,380
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.6	6.7	7.2

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical area posted a 1,600 gain during March. The upturn was attributed to increases in all industry divisions with the exception of manufacturing. The trade sector experienced a 500 job advance over the month. Additional hiring in the retail area was primarily responsible for the rise; however, wholesale trade did experience a slight increase of 100 reaching 8,400 in March. Employment gains of 400 each were posted in the service sector and in finance, insurance, and real estate. Construction realized an upturn in employment as 100 persons were added to the payrolls. Moderate advances were recorded throughout the public sector as the government workforce increased 400 to 36,800. Nonfaculty additions in the educational group caused growth in both the state and local industry divisions. Employment in transportation and public utilities, at 9,000, was unchanged from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Among the three metropolitan areas, Columbia experienced the greatest employment gain in March. With only one industry division reporting no change and all others registering increases, total wage and salary jobs rose 1,800 during the month to reach a level 1,200 above March, 1986. The sharpest growth occurred in services as 500 workers were added to the payrolls. Equal increases of 100 each were found in business and health services. Also involved in job gains was wholesale and retail trade where 400 workers were put on payrolls. The retail sector was totally responsible for the rise in trade employment. Seasonal growth in the real estate industry group helped the finance, insurance, and real estate workforce increase 300 over the month and 200 above the year-ago figure of 17,200. The construction employment level climbed 100 to 14,600. Manufacturing was the only private industry division to show no change in employment from February to March. In the public sector, the number of jobs rose 400 as state and local government shared equally in the advance. The federal job count was unchanged from 7,900 in February.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 1,400 in March to a level of 302,300. Both the private and public sectors reported advances over the month. However, the public sector registered the largest increase. Local government reported a gain of 400 workers, while federal and state government reported no change during March. Within the private sector, moderate upturns were seen in construction, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, and services. Construction, due largely to warmer weather, moved up 300. Contributing equally with a rise of 300 was wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing, with positive movement in nondurable goods, added 200 jobs in March. The durable-good sector remained constant from one month earlier. The service industry, aided by increased tourism activity, was up 200 jobs. Holding steady from February to March were transportation and public utilities (10,900), and finance, insurance, and real estate (11,500).

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate for March was 6.6%, a drop of 0.1% from the previous month . . . Despite this decrease, all indications are that the pace of economic growth is still lagging. Nonfarm employment was up 164,000 after an increase of 236,000 in February. The service sector registered the sole gain, as 232,000 jobs were added to the payrolls. The construction sector, heavily dependent on the weather, was down 47,000 in March. Manufacturing reported a decrease of 24,000 jobs.

The average workweek fell 0.2 hour . . . The decrease in the workweek for nonfarm workers placed the March figure at 34.8 hours. A decline was also registered in the average workweek for factory workers, which fell 0.3 hour to 40.9 hours. Factory overtime hours grew to 3.7, an increase of 0.1. Average hourly earnings for nonfarm workers climbed to $8.89 from $8.86. The average hourly pay for factory workers in March rose to $9.85 from $9.84 the previous month. Average weekly earnings for factory workers rose to $402.87 from $401.47.

Retail sales grew a modest 0.2% in March . . . The rise in retail sales followed a 4.9% surge in February. Auto sales climbed 1.0% in March. Excluding the auto industry, which is generally considered to be erratic, sales remained constant. General merchandise sales were down 1.1%, while building material purchases decreased 2.0%. Sales of furniture and home furnishings fell 0.3%.

Industrial production fell 0.3% from February . . . The decrease in the output of the nation's factories, mines, and utilities can be traced to cutbacks in the production of motor vehicles and parts. These cutbacks accounted for a third of the overall March decline, which followed a 0.5% rise in February. Production of consumer goods was down 0.5% during the month. Output by utilities was up 0.1%, while mining production decreased 0.8% and manufacturing production dropped 0.2%.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Producer prices rose sharply in March . . . The producer price index increased 0.4%, despite a 0.2% drop in energy prices. These rising prices were in response to the falling dollar. Food costs jumped 0.5% after experiencing a decline of 0.5% in February. Excluding energy and food, prices advanced 0.5%. Prices increased sharply for home electronic equipment, women's apparel, and pharmaceuticals. For the first quarter of 1987, prices recorded an annual growth rate of 4.6%, compared with 1.1% during the final three months of 1986.

Housing starts fell 3.2% in March following a 0.9% increase in February . . . Despite the decrease for March, economists say homebuilding should remain healthy in the longer term. Starts of single-family homes dropped 4.2%. Multi-family starts, which were expected to be sluggish in response to changes in the tax laws, fell 0.9%. Housing starts were being hampered by a sharp rise in mortgage rates. The sole increase in construction starts was in the Northeast, which reported an advance of 6.8%. Starts fell in the South (-6.5%), Midwest (-4.2%), and West (-3.7%). Building permits, a good indication of future activity, were down 0.3% from February's level. February permits, orginally reported as a 4.4% increase, were revised to 4.3%.

Unemployment claims fell in March . . . Average weekly initial claims for unemployment fell in March to 341,000 from 361,000 the preceding month.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

It's that time of year again! The arrival of spring in South Carolina has brought with it warm temperatures and scattered showers throughout most of the State. Corn planting, as of the middle of April, was already almost two-thirds complete. The condition of corn was rated as good. Tobacco transplanting was continuing, and reports indicated the tobacco condition as being fair to good. Also, early reports showed no sign of insect problems in the tobacco fields. As of April 13, cotton growers were continuing to wait on warmer temperatures before planting. The overall condition for all fruits and vegetables was fair to good.

HOURLY EARNINGS UNCHANGED IN MARCH

South Carolina's average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers remained unchanged at $8.05 in March. The hard-good sector experienced a $0.01 loss, while the soft-good sector showed a gain of $0.01. Durables, at $8.20, registered decreases in furniture and fixtures (-$0.11); lumber and wood products (-$0.04); and stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.02). All other industry groups displayed rises, with fabricated metal products recording the largest increase of $0.09. Nondurables, which rose to $7.98, reported gains in all major industry groups, except two. The industries experiencing payroll advances were food and kindred products (+$0.07); printing and publishing (+$0.04); chemicals and allied products (+$0.03) and textile mill products (+$0.03). As a result of less premiums, paper and allied products (-$0.05); and apparel and other textile products (-$0.01) were on the downside. Responding to offsetting trends, manufacturing payroll showed no change over the month.

Nationally, manufacturing's average hourly earnings for production workers rose $0.01 to $9.85. Nondurable goods experienced a rise of $0.03, while durable goods remained constant.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
March, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.05	$ 8.05	$ 7.85	$ 9.09	$ 9.17	$ 9.14
Average Weekly Earnings	$334.88	$334.88	$321.85	$380.87	$391.56	$382.05
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.70	$100.14	$ 98.73	$113.39	$117.09	$117.19

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.86	$ 7.81	$ 7.63	$ 7.97	$ 7.96	$ 7.68
Average Weekly Earnings	$322.26	$321.77	$309.02	$333.94	$332.73	$317.18
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.94	$ 96.22	$ 94.79	$ 99.42	$ 99.50	$ 97.29

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.85	$ 9.84	$ 9.72
Average Weekly Earnings	$402.87	$401.47	$395.60
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$119.94	$120.06	$121.35

OVERTIME HOURS INCREASE IN MARCH

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers worked an average of 0.1 hour more overtime in March than the previous month. The increase was caused by hourly gains in nondurable goods. The soft-good sector gained 0.2 hour, while the hard-good sector lost 0.1 hour. Compared to year-ago, overtime hours increased 0.4 of an hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	3.9	3.6
Durable Goods	3.9	4.0	3.5
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.8	3.7

WEEKLY HOURS REMAIN CONSTANT

South Carolina's manufacturing workweek for production workers was unchanged at 41.6 hours in March. The durable-good sector experienced a 0.1 hour loss to 42.3. Within durables, notable hourly declines were seen in furniture and fixtures (-1.0), and lumber and wood products (-0.3). Slight downturns were posted in all other industry divisions except stone, clay, and glass products, and instruments and related products. The latter industry recorded the largest increase of 1.0 hour. Nondurables, was up 0.1 hour to 41.3. In nondurables, food and kindred products (+0.7); textile mill products (+0.5); and printing and publishing (+0.2); displayed positive movement. Paper and allied products (-0.7); apparel and other textile products (-0.4); and chemicals and allied products (-0.1) reported negative movement.

Throughout the nation, weekly hours rose 0.1 to 40.9, with overtime posting a similar rise to 3.6 hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECLINES SLIGHTLY IN MARCH

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.1 point to 107.4 in March. The decrease was caused by a 300 decline in production worker employment. March's production-worker productivity index was 1.4 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.0.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

March, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.4	107.5	106.0
Durable-Good Productivity Index	145.2	145.1	142.4
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.1	95.2	94.0
Textile Productivity Index	68.6	68.0	67.9
Apparel Productivity Index	101.5	103.2	100.7

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

JOBLESS RATE UP IN TWENTY-NINE COUNTIES

The unemployment rate increased in 29 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, March's rate was lower in 25 counties. March's jobless rate ranged from a high of 11.8 percent in McCormick County to a low of 3.5 percent in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was up in 42 counties. Two counties (Anderson and Union) showed declines, and 2 counties (Aiken and Florence) remained unchanged from the previous month. Manufacturing employment rose in 22 counties, declined in 13 counties, and was unchanged in 11 counties. Compared to a year ago, 40 counties experienced gains in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Secretary	60	Accounting Clerk	60	12	X		$15,000		X	Columbia
Manager, Warehouse	21	Manager, Purchasing	10	16	X		$54,000	X		Clinton
Millwright Helper	08	Tractor Truck Driver	60	09	X		$15,000	X		Georgetown
Office Manager	84	Caseworker Super.	48	17	X		$20,000	X		Abbeville
Drafter	99	None	N/A	14	X		$19,500		X	Orangeburg
Clerk, General	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Greenwood
Instructor, College English	96	Tutor, English	03	16	X	X	$16,000	X		Beaufort
Electronics Technician	99	Electronics Repair	99	14	X		$30,000	X		Spartanburg
Manager, Retail Store	96	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Hampton
Manager, Purchasing	99	Inventory	99	14	X		$20,000		X	Lexington
Industrial Engineer	94	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Marion
Insurance Clerk	04	Secretary	06	14	X		$ 9,464		X	Kingstree
Piping Designer	12	None	N/A	14	X		$41,600	X		Greenville

*There are currently more than 112,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1365.8	1353.2	1322.8	+ 12.6	+ 43.0
Total Private	1100.2	1089.6	1064.6	+ 10.6	+ 35.6
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	88.2	86.2	86.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.5	12.1	12.5	+ 0.4	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.0	4.2	+ 0.2	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.1	8.3	+ 0.2	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	42.2	41.4	40.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Electrical Work	8.7	8.5	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	364.0	364.0	363.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	120.4	119.9	119.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	243.6	244.1	243.4	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.2	55.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	16.8	16.5	16.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	2.5	0.0	+ 0.8
Communication	12.8	12.8	12.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.7	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric Services	9.2	9.3	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	298.1	294.3	281.0	+ 3.8	+ 17.1
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.7	55.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.7	32.5	30.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.8	13.7	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.4	25.2	24.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Groceries and Related Products	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.4	3.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Retail Trade	240.0	236.6	225.9	+ 3.4	+ 14.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.0	10.8	10.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.9	5.8	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	30.3	30.2	28.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Department Stores	20.1	20.1	19.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Food Stores	41.8	41.7	39.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Grocery Stores	39.4	39.4	37.0	0.0	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	63.0	62.2	59.1	+ 0.8	+ 3.9
Banking	14.9	15.0	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	14.8	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.7	7.8	7.7	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	13.8	13.7	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	228.8	225.1	217.4	+ 3.7	+ 11.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.2	19.2	19.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.7
Health Services	46.9	46.7	44.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Hospitals	16.0	15.9	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	22.6	22.5	21.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.6	13.4	12.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Total Government	265.6	263.6	258.2	+ 2.0	+ 7.4
Total Federal Government	38.2	38.0	38.2	+ 0.2	0.0
Total State Government	84.9	84.6	82.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
State Education	34.1	34.0	34.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Other State Government	50.8	50.6	47.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Total Local Government	142.5	141.0	137.7	+ 1.5	+ 4.8
Local Education	85.3	84.6	82.2	+ 0.7	+ 3.1
Other Local Government	57.2	56.4	55.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Manufacturing	364.0	364.0	363.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	120.4	119.9	119.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.4	15.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.9	10.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.0	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.1	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	29.2	29.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.2	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.7	19.7	20.4	0.0	- 0.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	2.3	2.4	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.6	7.5	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.4	8.3	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	243.6	244.1	243.4	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	15.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1986
Textile Mill Products	103.5	103.6	103.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.2	27.1	27.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.8	30.0	30.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.5	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	45.3	44.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.3	9.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.5	15.5	15.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.1	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.8	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.9	15.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.4	10.4	10.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.7	32.8	- 0.2	- 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.7	15.6	- 0.1	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.8	20.8	20.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.6	9.6	9.2	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Net Change From: Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1372.6	1373.1	1329.1	- 0.5	+ 43.5
Total Private	1113.9	1114.9	1077.6	- 1.0	+ 36.3
Construction	89.3	89.5	87.6	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Manufacturing	365.5	365.9	364.8	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	120.6	120.6	120.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.5	15.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.0	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.3	14.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.3	28.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.7	19.8	20.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	244.9	245.3	244.7	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.9	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	103.9	103.8	103.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.4	27.1	27.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.2	30.4	- 0.2	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	9.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.5	45.5	45.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.3	9.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.5	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	8.9	8.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	15.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.5	10.5	10.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.4	31.7	32.7	- 0.3	- 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.5	- 0.2	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.9	56.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	16.9	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	12.7	12.8	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.8	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	305.7	306.3	288.2	- 0.6	+ 17.5
Wholesale Trade	58.7	58.6	55.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Retail Trade	247.0	247.7	232.5	- 0.7	+ 14.5
General Merchandise Stores	31.4	31.3	29.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Food Stores	43.3	43.3	40.6	0.0	+ 2.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	63.8	63.6	59.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Insurance Carriers	13.7	13.6	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Services	231.1	231.1	219.5	0.0	+ 11.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.6	22.3	20.8	- 0.7	+ 0.8
Educational Services	21.7	21.5	20.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Total Government	258.7	258.2	251.5	+ 0.5	+ 7.2
Total Federal Government	38.4	38.6	38.4	- 0.2	0.0
Total State Government	83.0	82.8	80.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Total Local Government	137.3	136.8	132.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	302.3	300.9	290.8	215.2	213.4	214.0
Construction	21.1	20.8	21.0	14.6	14.5	13.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.5	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.4	98.2	96.9	28.8	28.8	27.8
Durable Goods	30.6	30.6	29.1	14.2	14.3	13.6
Lumber and Furniture	1.9	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	.9	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	11.7	11.1	3.1	3.2	2.9
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.4	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.0	5.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.8	67.6	67.8	14.6	14.5	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.0	31.8	31.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.2	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.5	9.5	10.1	2.4	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.9	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.2	5.3	5.5	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.0	4.0	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.9	10.9	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.7	4.3	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	69.2	68.9	65.0	46.2	45.8	47.1
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	15.4	12.7	12.7	12.3
Retail Trade	53.2	52.9	49.6	33.5	33.1	34.8
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	6.9	6.5	4.2	4.2	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.5	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.5	11.4	17.4	17.1	17.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.0	5.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	49.0	48.8	46.4	39.8	39.3	38.6
Business Services	-	-	-	9.5	9.4	9.5
Health Services	-	-	-	7.9	7.8	7.6
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	3.0
Total Government	41.9	41.5	39.7	58.0	57.6	59.4
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.9	8.0
Total State Government	12.4	12.4	11.6	32.2	32.0	33.0
Total Local Government	27.5	27.1	26.1	17.9	17.7	18.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	CHARLESTON Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	ROCK HILL Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	183.8	182.2	177.7	44.0	43.5	42.4
Construction	14.2	14.1	13.6	2.7	2.7	2.2
Manufacturing	20.5	20.6	19.7	13.4	13.5	12.6
Durable Goods	11.4	11.5	10.9	2.5	2.5	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.8	10.9	11.0	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.0	8.9	3.2	3.2	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	45.0	44.5	42.9	9.1	9.1	8.4
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.3	8.2	-	-	-
Retail Trade	36.6	36.2	34.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.4	8.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.8	36.4	35.6	8.6	8.0	8.1
Total Government	49.4	49.1	48.8	5.7	5.7	6.0
Total Federal Government	18.7	18.6	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	12.8	12.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.8	17.7	17.2	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	FLORENCE Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.7	48.2	47.9	47.8	46.7
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
Manufacturing	19.2	19.3	20.1	13.1	13.1	12.8
Durable Goods	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.7	15.1	9.1	9.1	8.8
Textile Mill Products	8.2	8.2	8.5	3.1	3.0	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.1	11.2	11.1	10.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.6	2.4
Services	6.1	6.1	5.6	7.7	7.7	7.1
Total Government	6.8	6.8	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Net Change From	
				Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	631.3	624.6	610.1	+ 6.7	+ 21.2
Total Private	480.6	475.6	464.3	+ 5.0	+ 16.3
Construction	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	148.3	148.0	148.3	+ 0.3	0.0
Durable Goods	38.1	37.9	38.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.8	11.8	12.0	0.0	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	110.2	110.1	110.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	43.9	43.8	43.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.6	11.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.9	13.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	38.3	38.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.5	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.4	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.5	12.5	12.7	0.0	- 0.2
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	142.9	141.1	134.8	+ 1.8	+ 8.1
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.2	13.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.1	8.1	7.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	128.7	126.9	121.0	+ 1.8	+ 7.7
General Merchandise Stores	23.0	22.8	21.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Food Stores	19.1	19.1	17.9	0.0	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	38.6	38.2	36.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Banking	11.2	11.2	10.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	7.6	7.5	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	131.2	128.7	125.2	+ 2.5	+ 6.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.2	12.4	12.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.5
Health Services	38.6	38.4	37.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Hospitals	13.1	13.0	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	14.0	13.8	13.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Total Government	150.7	149.0	145.8	+ 1.7	+ 4.9
Total Federal Government	12.2	12.0	12.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total State Government	45.7	45.4	44.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
State Education	15.7	15.5	15.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Other State Government	30.0	29.9	28.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	92.8	91.6	89.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.1
Local Education	64.8	64.0	62.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.3
Other Local Government	28.0	27.6	27.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1987

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
MANUFACTURING	284.3	284.6	284.5	334.88	334.88	321.85	41.6	41.6	41.0	8.05	8.05	7.85
DURABLE GOODS	93.1	92.8	92.8	346.86	348.10	332.38	42.3	42.4	41.6	8.20	8.21	7.99
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	12.7	12.9	306.49	310.37	304.61	42.1	42.4	41.9	7.28	7.32	7.27
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.6	268.60	279.86	299.48	39.5	40.5	42.3	6.80	6.91	7.08
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.2	8.2	403.52	401.65	389.32	44.1	43.8	43.5	9.15	9.17	8.95
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.7	11.3	327.23	324.42	311.66	40.2	40.3	39.5	8.14	8.05	7.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.1	21.1	20.9	362.45	362.42	353.64	43.2	43.3	42.2	8.39	8.37	8.38
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.1	375.65	370.27	330.48	45.7	45.1	42.1	8.22	8.21	7.85
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.0	15.0	15.6	308.51	307.69	286.08	40.7	40.7	39.9	7.58	7.56	7.17
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.4	4.8	333.68	323.60	308.48	41.4	40.4	39.6	8.06	8.01	7.79
NONDURABLE GOODS	191.2	191.8	191.7	329.57	328.36	316.65	41.3	41.2	40.7	7.98	7.97	7.78
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.4	10.2	282.10	274.38	276.26	39.4	38.7	38.8	7.16	7.09	7.12
Textile Mill Products	90.6	90.8	90.7	312.16	307.19	300.15	41.9	41.4	41.4	7.45	7.42	7.25
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	24.6	24.9	317.25	312.25	298.49	42.3	41.8	41.4	7.50	7.47	7.21
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.9	27.0	27.2	321.85	317.12	302.30	41.0	40.5	40.2	7.85	7.83	7.52
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.1	288.54	288.42	317.46	42.0	41.8	44.4	6.87	6.90	7.15
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.4	12.0	317.75	306.88	311.08	41.7	40.7	41.7	7.62	7.54	7.46
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	292.00	292.99	295.20	39.3	39.7	40.0	7.43	7.38	7.38
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.1	289.07	288.86	273.28	43.6	43.7	42.5	6.63	6.61	6.43
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.5	37.7	37.7	200.34	202.84	192.10	37.8	38.2	37.3	5.30	5.31	5.15
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.6	8.7	194.89	206.25	191.62	38.9	40.6	38.4	5.01	5.08	4.99
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.7	12.8	176.29	177.38	171.81	36.2	36.2	36.4	4.87	4.90	4.72
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.4	11.1	510.18	520.70	507.40	42.8	43.5	43.0	11.92	11.97	11.80
Printing and Publishing	5.8	5.7	5.6	337.90	334.62	306.68	39.2	39.0	37.4	8.62	8.58	8.20
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.5	20.2	513.42	513.30	493.91	43.4	43.5	42.8	11.83	11.80	11.54

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
March, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.4	14.2	380.87	391.56	382.05	41.9	42.7	41.8	9.09	9.17	9.14
Durable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.3	372.38	385.88	366.76	43.2	44.1	42.4	8.62	8.75	8.65
Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.8	5.9	391.42	399.50	404.26	39.9	40.6	41.0	9.81	9.84	9.86

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.4	20.1	19.8	322.26	321.77	309.02	41.0	41.2	40.5	7.86	7.81	7.63
Durable Goods	9.5	9.4	9.2	297.43	296.84	288.05	40.8	41.0	40.8	7.29	7.24	7.06
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	299.03	299.88	259.39	40.3	40.8	38.6	7.42	7.35	6.72
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.4	347.19	339.81	336.18	42.6	41.9	41.3	8.15	8.11	8.14
Nondurable Goods	10.9	10.7	10.6	344.84	344.03	328.03	41.2	41.3	40.2	8.37	8.33	8.16
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	297.44	292.54	275.31	41.6	40.8	39.9	7.15	7.17	6.90
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	188.47	199.89	177.27	38.7	40.3	36.4	4.87	4.96	4.87

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
All Manufacturing	73.9	73.7	73.0	333.94	332.73	317.18	41.9	41.8	41.3	7.97	7.96	7.68
Durable Goods	22.2	22.0	20.9	347.31	349.35	330.40	42.2	42.5	41.3	8.23	8.22	8.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.0	7.7	374.10	370.22	346.86	43.5	43.3	41.0	8.60	8.55	8.46
Nondurable Goods	51.7	51.7	52.1	327.76	325.78	311.06	41.7	41.5	41.2	7.86	7.85	7.55
Textile Mill Products	27.8	27.9	27.5	313.58	309.67	299.82	41.7	41.4	41.7	7.52	7.48	7.19
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.7	8.7	315.59	317.82	289.92	41.2	41.6	40.1	7.66	7.64	7.23
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.3	324.78	317.41	312.38	42.4	41.6	42.5	7.66	7.63	7.35
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.5	251.40	248.79	296.53	37.3	37.3	43.1	6.74	6.67	6.88
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	2.9	2.7	322.81	299.10	281.31	43.8	41.6	41.8	7.37	7.19	6.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	8.1	202.66	198.28	192.06	39.2	38.5	38.8	5.17	5.15	4.95
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.8	153.79	159.07	153.75	35.6	36.4	37.5	4.32	4.37	4.10
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	432.39	442.38	411.28	42.6	43.8	42.4	10.15	10.10	9.70

Note: See technical notes on final page.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

MARCH, 1987

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	MAR 1987	FEB 1987	MAR 1986	MAR 1987	FEB 1987	MAR 1986	MAR 1987	FEB 1987	MAR 1986
Abbeville	6,430	6,350	6,230	3,210	3,190	3,230	3,220	3,160	3,000
Aiken	43,100	43,100	43,900	17,400	17,400	18,200	25,700	25,700	25,700
Allendale	2,850	2,790	2,900	1,030	1,000	1,100	1,820	1,790	1,800
Anderson	47,600	47,700	48,500	19,200	19,300	20,100	28,400	28,400	28,400
Bamberg	4,470	4,420	4,250	1,430	1,410	1,350	3,040	3,010	2,900
Barnwell	8,070	8,050	7,910	3,160	3,220	3,240	4,910	4,830	4,670
Beaufort	30,850	30,490	29,150	1,080	1,060	1,140	29,770	29,430	28,010
Berkeley	22,800	22,700	21,800	6,000	6,000	5,700	16,800	16,700	16,100
Calhoun	4,160	4,100	4,040	2,240	2,230	2,350	1,920	1,870	1,690
Charleston	144,700	143,300	139,800	9,800	9,900	9,600	134,900	133,400	130,200
Cherokee	17,220	17,020	16,260	8,220	8,210	8,050	9,000	8,810	8,210
Chester	11,670	11,540	11,200	5,410	5,440	5,530	6,260	6,100	5,670
Chesterfield	13,020	12,860	12,440	7,020	6,980	6,680	6,000	5,880	5,760
Clarendon	6,270	6,190	6,330	1,630	1,630	1,780	4,640	4,560	4,550
Colleton	9,250	9,140	9,050	2,190	2,190	2,340	7,060	6,950	6,710
Darlington	20,130	19,870	19,090	6,880	6,840	6,700	13,250	13,030	12,390
Dillon	9,320	9,190	8,980	3,580	3,580	3,400	5,740	5,610	5,580
Dorchester	16,300	16,200	16,100	4,700	4,700	4,400	11,600	11,500	11,700
Edgefield	4,710	4,680	4,440	2,030	2,050	2,050	2,680	2,630	2,390
Fairfield	6,650	6,490	6,270	2,130	2,140	2,180	4,520	4,350	4,090
Florence	48,000	48,000	46,900	13,200	13,200	12,900	34,800	34,800	34,000
Georgetown	15,590	15,360	14,380	3,830	3,820	4,000	11,760	11,540	10,380
Greenville	172,700	171,800	165,700	49,600	49,500	49,300	123,100	122,300	116,400
Greenwood	27,910	27,450	26,520	10,940	10,860	11,040	16,970	16,590	15,480
Hampton	4,880	4,830	5,020	1,590	1,580	1,730	3,290	3,250	3,290
Horry	54,650	52,200	49,840	5,370	5,330	5,320	49,280	46,870	44,520
Jasper	3,250	3,200	3,210	210	210	190	3,040	2,990	3,020
Kershaw	15,510	15,420	14,690	6,170	6,160	6,460	9,340	9,260	8,230
Lancaster	17,630	17,470	17,420	8,240	8,280	8,880	9,390	9,190	8,540
Laurens	18,370	18,140	17,470	7,380	7,340	7,590	10,990	10,800	9,880
Lee	3,070	3,020	3,070	900	890	960	2,170	2,130	2,110
Lexington	48,400	48,200	48,100	13,700	13,700	13,100	34,700	34,500	35,000
McCormick	2,160	2,150	1,980	740	750	770	1,420	1,400	1,210
Marion	11,530	11,330	11,060	4,750	4,690	4,870	6,780	6,640	6,190
Marlboro	8,310	8,190	8,040	3,630	3,620	3,730	4,680	4,570	4,310
Newberry	11,470	11,280	10,930	4,820	4,790	5,030	6,650	6,490	5,900
Oconee	22,390	22,170	21,420	9,390	9,430	9,430	13,000	12,740	11,990
Orangeburg	28,570	28,230	27,270	8,840	8,910	8,950	19,730	19,320	18,320
Pickens	33,600	33,400	31,800	11,700	11,700	11,200	21,900	21,700	20,600
Richland	166,800	165,200	165,900	15,100	15,100	14,700	151,700	150,100	151,200
Saluda	3,250	3,170	3,110	1,230	1,210	1,150	2,020	1,960	1,960
Spartanburg	96,000	95,700	93,300	37,100	37,000	36,400	58,900	58,700	56,900
Sumter	30,360	30,010	28,790	7,690	7,680	7,720	22,670	22,330	21,070
Union	10,230	10,250	9,950	5,210	5,300	5,310	5,020	4,950	4,640
Williamsburg	10,160	10,150	9,810	3,550	3,640	3,630	6,610	6,510	6,180
York	44,100	43,700	42,100	13,400	13,500	12,600	30,700	30,200	29,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
March, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
ABBEVILLE-----	10,240	10,280	10,630	940	970	1,280	9.2	9.4	12.0
AIKEN---------	58,690	58,770	57,490	3,250	3,340	2,930	5.5	5.7	5.1
ALLENDALE-----	4,410	4,330	4,680	440	410	480	10.0	9.5	10.3
ANDERSON------	65,120	64,960	66,890	4,750	4,630	5,010	7.3	7.1	7.5
BAMBERG-------	6,830	6,820	6,640	710	740	590	10.4	10.9	8.9
BARNWELL------	9,660	9,610	9,590	870	760	640	9.0	7.9	6.7
BEAUFORT------	34,370	34,790	33,640	1,700	1,800	1,500	4.9	5.2	4.5
BERKELEY------	48,520	49,260	48,060	2,190	2,260	2,070	4.4	4.6	4.3
CALHOUN-------	5,330	5,200	5,370	390	300	400	7.3	5.8	7.4
CHARLESTON----	137,260	136,140	132,080	7,650	7,440	6,140	5.6	5.5	4.6
CHEROKEE------	22,230	22,280	22,120	1,340	1,360	1,640	6.0	6.1	7.4
CHESTER-------	13,990	13,950	13,900	1,370	1,320	1,310	9.8	9.5	9.4
CHESTERFIELD--	19,440	19,390	19,720	1,130	1,130	1,590	5.8	5.8	8.1
CLARENDON-----	11,440	11,410	12,090	1,050	1,050	1,210	9.2	9.2	10.0
COLLETON------	17,480	17,470	17,810	1,480	1,470	1,310	8.5	8.4	7.4
DARLINGTON----	27,450	27,370	27,310	2,370	2,340	2,540	8.6	8.5	9.3
DILLON--------	14,610	14,370	14,660	1,240	1,090	1,310	8.5	7.6	8.9
DORCHESTER----	32,950	32,520	32,170	1,370	1,160	1,490	4.2	3.6	4.6
EDGEFIELD-----	7,450	7,460	7,310	430	420	420	5.8	5.6	5.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,070	9,040	8,870	760	810	720	8.4	9.0	8.1
FLORENCE------	53,650	53,490	53,510	3,810	3,750	4,260	7.1	7.0	8.0
GEORGETOWN----	21,210	21,670	20,530	2,380	2,810	2,490	11.2	13.0	12.1
GREENVILLE----	164,340	163,540	160,880	7,280	7,090	8,060	4.4	4.3	5.0
GREENWOOD-----	28,230	28,120	28,300	1,970	1,940	2,400	7.0	6.9	8.5
HAMPTON-------	6,890	7,470	7,200	730	720	620	10.6	9.6	8.6
HORRY---------	64,490	63,520	61,910	5,640	6,580	5,810	8.7	10.4	9.4
JASPER--------	6,090	6,120	6,060	500	530	440	8.2	8.7	7.3
KERSHAW-------	18,570	18,700	18,190	1,310	1,230	1,240	7.1	6.6	6.8
LANCASTER-----	24,900	24,930	25,190	2,210	2,160	1,940	8.9	8.7	7.7
LAURENS-------	22,550	22,340	22,540	1,640	1,520	1,880	7.3	6.8	8.3
LEE-----------	7,690	7,600	8,090	610	570	660	7.9	7.5	8.2
LEXINGTON-----	85,950	85,490	85,720	3,040	3,100	2,880	3.5	3.6	3.4
McCORMICK-----	3,060	3,100	3,040	360	380	400	11.8	12.3	13.2
MARION--------	14,260	13,960	14,410	1,590	1,380	1,780	11.2	9.9	12.4
MARLBORO------	11,630	11,630	12,150	1,120	1,060	1,580	9.6	9.1	13.0
NEWBERRY------	15,100	15,020	14,790	1,050	1,060	930	7.0	7.1	6.3
OCONEE--------	27,650	27,670	27,480	2,040	1,950	2,040	7.4	7.0	7.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,980	38,260	38,570	3,790	3,180	3,630	9.7	8.3	9.4
PICKENS-------	45,670	45,320	45,090	2,470	2,290	3,060	5.4	5.1	6.8
RICHLAND------	134,200	133,250	133,470	6,070	5,920	5,440	4.5	4.4	4.1
SALUDA--------	7,400	7,340	7,430	410	460	520	5.5	6.3	7.0
SPARTANBURG---	110,150	109,740	107,130	6,840	6,830	6,610	6.2	6.2	6.2
SUMTER--------	34,910	34,860	34,690	2,780	2,710	3,010	8.0	7.8	8.7
UNION---------	14,250	14,340	14,790	1,310	1,190	1,740	9.2	8.3	11.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,280	16,250	16,200	1,670	1,540	1,500	10.3	9.5	9.3
YORK----------	65,820	64,940	64,550	3,690	3,370	3,910	5.6	5.2	6.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
ANDERSON	12,640	12,600	13,000	11,450	11,440	11,740	1,190	1,160	1,260	9.4	9.2	9.7
CHARLESTON	36,720	36,420	35,340	34,720	34,480	33,740	2,000	1,940	1,600	5.4	5.3	4.5
COLUMBIA	43,910	43,590	43,630	41,540	41,280	41,510	2,370	2,310	2,120	5.4	5.3	4.9
FLORENCE	14,770	14,730	14,730	13,780	13,750	13,620	990	980	1,110	6.7	6.7	7.5
GREENVILLE	31,940	31,780	31,300	30,250	30,130	29,430	1,690	1,650	1,870	5.3	5.2	6.0
GREENWOOD	10,130	10,090	10,150	9,440	9,410	9,310	690	680	840	6.8	6.7	8.3
MYRTLE BEACH	11,560	11,330	11,070	10,840	10,490	10,330	720	840	740	6.2	7.4	6.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,110	21,910	21,160	20,250	20,100	19,670	1,860	1,810	1,490	8.4	8.3	7.0
ROCK HILL	21,010	20,700	20,620	19,610	19,430	19,140	1,400	1,270	1,480	6.7	6.1	7.2
SPARTANBURG	22,590	22,510	21,960	20,910	20,830	20,340	1,680	1,680	1,620	7.4	7.5	7.4
SUMTER	10,600	10,580	10,530	9,730	9,730	9,590	870	850	940	8.2	8.0	8.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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Labor Surplus Areas, See Page 7

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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APRIL, 1987

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES GROWTH

STATE SETS NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT RECORD IN APRIL

South Carolina's nonfarm job count increased for a third consecutive month, reaching a record level of 1,379,200 in April. This figure exceeded March's total by 14,100 and was 41,200 higher than in April, 1986. The private sector was entirely responsible for the employment growth as the public sector experienced a small reduction in its workforce.

SEASONAL INFLUENCES SPUR GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR

The private workforce increased 14,300 to a level of 1,113,900 in April. Most of the growth resulted from seasonal activity in the trade and service industries. Wholesale and retail trade realized a gain of 6,100, with 5,700 of the addition in the retail division. Increases were experienced throughout the trade sector with the most significant gains in eating and drinking places. Growth was reported in most areas of the service industry as a total of 5,800 jobs were added during the month. Hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services experienced the largest seasonal gains. As favorable weather conditions prevailed, the construction workforce increased 1,100 to reach a level of 89,200. Heavy

(Continued on page 3)

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construction contractors saw the greatest advance as 500 workers were added during April. Enjoying an upturn of 900 was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector which benefited from a seasonal increase in real estate activity. Transportation and public utilities recorded an advance of 600 during the month.

On the negative side, manufacturing reported a drop of 200 in April, to 364,300. Nondurable goods lost 700 workers while durables experienced a gain of 500. Food and kindred products reported the most significant change in soft goods with a drop of 300 employees, caused primarily by factory layoffs. Textile mill products gained 100 positions. Durable goods benefited from 300 additional jobs in transportation equipment, while lumber and wood products registered a 200 employee increase. Despite the overall decrease, manufacturing as a whole experienced growth of 600 between April, 1986 and April, 1987.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SLIPS IN APRIL

Government employment slipped 200 in April, to 265,300. Despite this decrease, government employment remained 6,500 above one year earlier. Both local and state government experienced a net loss of 300 workers during the month. These declines were due to setbacks in educational institutions, where each industry group dropped 600. Federal employment registered the sole increase, as 400 jobs were added to the ranks.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT REACHES AN ALL-TIME HIGH

There were 8,000 jobs added to South Carolina's nonagricultural female employment count in April. The number of female nonfarm jobs reached 638,400, the highest level of employment ever recorded. Seasonal hiring throughout the private sector offset the loss of 500 workers in the public sector.

As business activity increased in the private sector, large employment gains were recorded in wholesale and retail trade, and services. The trade industry realized a significant 4,200 female workforce advance during April. Approximately 93% of this growth was found in the retail industry (+3,900). The wholesale industry was responsible for the remaining increase. Continuing to rise for the third consecutive month, services saw an addition of 3,000 women, with hotels and other lodging places accounting for 1,400 positions. Employment gains were reported throughout the finance, insurance, and real estate sector as 700 females were added to the payrolls. Moderate increases were registered in transportation and public utilities (+300), manufacturing (+200), and construction (+100).

Female employment in the government sector declined 500 in April, primarily due to losses in education. Employment in local and state government decreased 400 and 200, respectively. Local and state government, other than education, contributed 100 women each to the job count. Federal government gained 100 female employees in April.

Compared with year-ago levels, the number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose 20,800. All major industries, with the exception of construction, experienced growth during the year. Wholesale and retail trade (+7,400), and services (+6,800) experienced the largest increases in the female workforce, while construction remained constant.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DROP IN APRIL

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 6.4% to 6.0% in April. This rate represented 96,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 4,900 from the March level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to seasonal gains in tourism, agriculture, and construction. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.3% in April.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
April, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,615,800	1,601,400	1,598,800	1,612,700	1,611,500	1,595,700
Total Employment	1,519,000	1,499,700	1,499,600	1,514,100	1,512,600	1,494,700
Total Unemployment	96,800	101,700	99,200	98,600	98,900	101,000
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	222,400	219,720	215,930	223,020	220,140	220,140
Total Employment	211,720	208,510	206,380	213,860	211,030	212,230
Total Unemployment	10,680	11,210	9,550	9,160	9,110	7,910
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.6

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	322,520	320,150	315,920
Total Employment	306,150	303,560	298,510
Total Unemployment	16,370	16,590	17,410
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,347	118,353	116,316	119,335	119,222	117,292
Total Employment	111,041	110,229	108,201	111,835	111,368	108,969
Total Unemployment	7,306	8,124	8,115	7,500	7,854	8,323
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.6	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Charleston area increased 1,700 to 185,900 in April. Advances were seen throughout both the private and public sectors. As a result of new contracts and warmer weather, construction was up 500 jobs over the month. Also experiencing notable employment gains were services (+400); manufacturing (+200); wholesale and retail trade (+200); and transportation and public utilities (+100). The number of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged during April. The public sector's workforce rose 300 to 49,700. The federal government job count increased 200 workers, while state government reported a rise of 100. Local government held steady from one month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Columbia area increased 1,400 to a level of 217,000 in April. Of the seven major industry divisions, services reported the largest gain, rising 500 to a level of 40,200. Positive movements were posted in construction (+300); wholesale and retail trade (+300); transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Negative movement was experienced in manufacturing, which lost 100 workers. Within manufacturing, the loss was concentrated in the nondurable-good sector. However, the durable-good industry showed no change from the previous month. A small gain of 100 jobs was posted in total government. Federal and state government contributed equal amounts of 100, while local government lost 100 workers.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLTIAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area, at 302,600, experienced a rise of 200, which was the smallest monthly increase of the three metropolitan statistical areas. The private sector registered the largest gain of 600 workers to 261,200. Within the private sector, services recorded employment growth of 700. Moderate upturns were recorded in construction; and transportation and public utilities, up 200 each from March. The finance, insurance, and real estate division, at 11,500, remained unchanged during the month. Responding to negative movements were manufacturing (-400), and wholesale and retail trade (-100). Both durables and nondurables contributed to the loss in manufacturing, while the retail side was responsible for the drop in trade employment. Government reported a decrease of 400 jobs to 41,400. State government was down 500, while local government added 100 workers. The job count for federal government was stable at 2,000 over the month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate for April was 6.3%, the lowest level since March, 1980 . . . This drop of 0.3% from March was the largest one month decrease in nearly three years, and fueled speculation that the economy might be stronger than expected. Nonfarm employment surged 316,000 as all major sectors registered gains. The service sector continued its strong showing as 274,000 workers were added to the payrolls. Construction and manufacturing reported moderate increases as 23,000 and 14,000 jobs were added, respectively. Mining was up 5,000, the third consecutive gain after months of decline.

The average workweek fell slightly in April . . . Average weekly hours declined to 34.7, a drop of 0.1 hour from the previous month. Negative movement was also registered in the average workweek for factory workers, which fell 0.5 hour to 40.5 hours. Factory overtime hours decreased from 3.7 to 3.4. These declines in hours were due to Good Friday and Passover occuring during the survey week. Average hourly earnings for nonfarm workers fell to $8.88 from $8.90. The average hourly pay for factory workers rose to $9.87 in April, up from a revised $9.84 in March. Weekly earnings of U.S. workers average $308.14, down from $309.72.

Retail sales registered a small 0.1% increase in April . . . Declining auto purchases held retail sales down. Excluding the auto industry, which plummeted 0.9%, sales rose 0.4%. Furniture and home furnishings were down 1.4%, while sales of building materials fell 0.6%. General merchandise sales dropped 0.5%. Experiencing growth were food stores, where sales rose 0.9%. Overall, sales of durable goods decreased 0.6% and nondurable goods climbed 0.6%.

Consumer prices rose sharply in April . . . The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4%, as the rise in energy costs slowed and apparel prices continued to surge. Apparel prices increased 1.5%, while energy costs advanced 0.3%. Food prices rose a modest 0.3%. Excluding food and energy, prices were up 0.5%.

Housing starts dropped 2.9% in April . . . Economists expect further declines due to rising mortgage rates. Starts of single-family homes rose a modest 2.0%, while multi-family starts plunged 14.1%. Multi-family construction is expected to slow even further, weighted down by high rental vacancy in many areas and rising interest rates. The sole increase in construction starts was in the South, which reported an advance of 11.5%. Housing starts fell in the Midwest (-14.0%), West (-11.4%), and Northeast (-5.4%). Building permits, a good indication of future activity, were down 7.0% in April. Permits for single-family dwellings dropped 7.7%, while multi-family permits were down 5.4%.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U.S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas for the period April 1, 1987, through September 30, 1987.

Abbeville County
Allendale County
Anderson City
Bamberg County
Chester County
Clarendon County
Darlington County
Dillon County
Georgetown County
Greenwood County
Hampton County
Marion County
Marlboro County
McCormick County
Union County
Williamsburg County

To be included on the labor surplus list, an area must have experienced unemployment of at least 1.20 times the average national rate during a two-year reference period. In order to qualify, areas needed to average at least 9.0% unemployment during the January, 1984 to December, 1985 period. In addition to the reference period unemployment criteria, areas can also be classified as labor surplus areas by the Labor Department on the basis of exceptional circumstances. Such a determination can be made when natural disasters, plant closures, contract cancellations, and other events not of a temporary or seasonal nature cause sudden and unanticipated rises in unemployment.

Authorization for the labor surplus list falls under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B, Executive Orders 12073 and 10582, and Public Law 99-272. The basic purpose of the program is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need, which has been defined as areas of high unemployment. Employers located in an eligible area can receive preference in bidding on federal contracts.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Travel Incorporated	Greenville	25	The Atlanta-based company offers travel management services to the business sector. It is scheduled to open by September 1, 1987.
Engineering Group	Greenville	100	A division of CRS Sirrine, the Engineering Group will add 100 employees by July, 1987 as a flood of orders fuels a resurgence of activity.
Bertelsmann Music Group	Spartanburg	250	The West German parent company of RCA Corporation will open a distribution center by year end. The company eventually could employ up to 1,000 people.

HOURLY EARNINGS HOLD STEADY IN APRIL

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained unchanged at $8.06 in April. Durables and nondurables held steady at $8.21 and $7.98, respectively. Within the durable-good sector, minute increases were seen in four industry divisions. Experiencing increases were stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.03); lumber and wood products (+$0.02); machinery, except electrical (+$0.01); and instruments and related products (+$0.01). Payroll decreases were reported in fabricated metal products (-$0.11), and furniture and fixtures (-$0.01). Electrical and electronic equipment remained unchanged over the month. The only major industry division within nondurables recording a rise was paper and allied products (+$0.04). Negative movement was displayed in printing and publishing (-$0.07), apparel and other textile products (-$0.06), chemicals and allied products (-$0.05), and food and kindred products (-$0.04). Textile mill products showed no change from one month earlier.

At the national level, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.03 to $9.87. Nondurable goods rose $0.06, while durable goods climbed $0.01.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
April, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.06	$ 8.06	$ 7.85	$ 9.02	$ 9.09	$ 9.11
Average Weekly Earnings	$333.68	$335.30	$317.92	$377.94	$380.87	$378.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.81	$ 99.82	$ 97.73	$111.92	$113.39	$116.50

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.86	$ 7.86	$ 7.66	$ 7.99	$ 7.98	$ 7.68
Average Weekly Earnings	$319.12	$322.26	$306.40	$331.58	$334.36	$311.81
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.50	$ 95.94	$ 94.19	$ 98.19	$ 99.54	$ 95.85

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.87	$ 9.84	$ 9.70
Average Weekly Earnings	$398.75	$402.46	$392.85
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$118.08	$119.82	$120.77

OVERTIME HOURS LOWERED IN APRIL

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.2 hour less overtime in April than in the previous month. The decrease was caused by hourly losses in nondurable goods. The soft-good sector lost 0.3 hour, while the hard-good sector gained 0.1 hour. Compared to a year earlier, premium hours increased 0.4 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

April, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.8	4.0	3.4
Durable Goods	3.9	3.8	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.7	4.0	3.4

WEEKLY HOURS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT DECLINE

South Carolina's manufacturing production worker average workweek lost 0.2 hour in April, falling to 41.4. The nondurable-good sector decreased 0.3 hour to 41.0. Notable hourly losses were seen in apparel and other textile products (-1.2), printing and publishing (-1.2), chemicals and allied products (-0.7), and textile mill products (-0.1). Reporting gains in hours worked were paper and allied products (+0.9), and food and kindred products (+0.4). Also on the downside were durable goods, which lost 0.2 hour to 42.4. Within durables, experiencing declines were instruments and related products (-0.6), and fabricated metal products (-0.6). All other major industry groups recorded moderate gains, with stone, clay, and glass products (+0.5) registering the largest. Less overtime worked and lower premiums paid for piece work were contributors to manufacturing's overall decline in weekly hours.

Nationally, the workweek for factory production workers experienced a 0.5 decrease to 40.4, with overtime dropping 0.3 hour.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CONTINUES TO DECLINE

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.2 point to 107.3 in April. The decrease was caused by a 0.2 decline in average weekly hours. This was the third consecutive month that the productivity index decreased. April's production-worker productivity index was 2.6 points greater than the year-ago figure of 104.7.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

April, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.3	107.5	104.7
Durable-Good Productivity Index	146.7	145.6	141.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	94.6	95.2	92.7
Textile Productivity Index	68.7	68.7	67.4
Apparel Productivity Index	98.8	101.5	97.8

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

JOBLESS RATE DOWN IN THIRTY-TWO COUNTIES

The unemployment rate decreased in 32 of South Carolina's 46 Counties. Compared to a year ago, April's jobless rates were lower in 28 counties. April's jobless rates ranged from a high of 11.8 percent in McCormick County to a low of 3.3 percent in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was up in 42 counties. Two counties (Pickens and Spartanburg) showed declines, and 2 counties (Aiken and Florence) remained unchanged from the previous month. Manufacturing employment declined in 20 counties and rose in 18 counties, and was unchanged in 8 counties. Nonmanufacturing rose in 42 counties, declined in 2 counties, with 2 counties remaining the same. Compared to a year ago, 44 counties experienced gains in the nonfarm sector.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Scattered showers throughout South Carolina during the first half of April helped improve soil moisture levels, but more rainfall was needed. Final corn planting occurred in the upstate, while cotton planting across the state was resumed. Nearly 90% of the tobacco transplanting was completed as of mid-April. Some early soybeans were planted, but active planting will begin in May and will require additional rainfall. For South Carolina's fruits and vegetables, the crop outlooks are good.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
File Clerk	99	None	N/A	17	X		$ 6,968		X	Seneca
Computer Analyst	99	Computer Instructor	72	14	X		$24,000		X	Lexington
Emergency Medical Tech.	48	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Kingstree
Business Manager, Nursing Home	13	Operations Research Analyst	29	16	X		$20,000		X	Orangeburg
Data Processing Manager	49	Emergency Med. Tech.	96	16	X		$19,000	X		Marion
Biologist	38	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$26,000	X		Rock Hill
Sports Director	99	Sports Announcer	99	16	X		$30,000	X		Greenville
Manager, Retail Store	98	None	N/A	13	X		$19,500		X	Clinton
Dental Assistant	24	Secretary-Receptionist	24	13	X		$11,000		X	Union
Cost Estimator, Construction	99	Mechanical Engineer	36	14	X		$25,000		X	Newberry
Public Relations Repres.	60	Management Trainee	21	16	X		$20,000	X		Spartanburg
Teacher, High School	99	Superintendent, School	12	17	X		$ 9,600	X		Beaufort

*There are currently more than 109,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1379.2	1365.1	1338.0	+ 14.1	+ 41.2
Total Private	1113.9	1099.6	1079.2	+ 14.3	+ 34.7
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	89.2	88.1	88.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	12.5	12.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.6	4.3	4.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	42.5	42.1	40.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Electrical Work	8.9	8.7	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	364.3	364.5	363.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	121.1	120.6	120.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Nondurable Goods	243.2	243.9	243.6	- 0.7	- 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.3	55.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.8	16.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	3.5	3.3	2.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Communication	12.7	12.8	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.2	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.6	15.3	0.0	- 0.7
Electric Services	9.2	9.2	9.5	0.0	- 0.3
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	0.0	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	302.7	296.6	287.7	+ 6.1	+ 15.0
Wholesale Trade	58.5	58.1	55.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	32.7	30.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.9	13.8	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.6	25.4	24.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Groceries and Related Products	8.6	8.4	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1987

Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1986
Retail Trade	244.2	238.5	232.0	+ 5.7	+ 12.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.0	10.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.0	5.9	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	30.5	30.4	28.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Department Stores	20.0	20.1	19.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Food Stores	42.7	41.8	40.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.6
Grocery Stores	40.2	39.4	37.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	63.9	63.0	60.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.3
Banking	14.8	14.9	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.7	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.7	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	13.8	13.8	13.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	235.5	229.5	221.9	+ 5.8	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.7	20.4	21.7	+ 2.3	+ 1.0
Health Services	47.2	46.8	45.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Hospitals	16.0	16.0	15.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	23.0	22.8	22.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.9	13.8	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Total Government	265.3	265.5	258.8	- 0.2	+ 6.5
Total Federal Government	38.5	38.1	38.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Total State Government	84.6	84.9	82.7	- 0.3	+ 1.9
State Education	33.5	34.1	35.4	- 0.6	- 1.9
Other State Government	51.1	50.8	47.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Total Local Government	142.2	142.5	137.8	- 0.3	+ 4.4
Local Education	84.6	85.2	83.0	- 0.6	+ 1.6
Other Local Government	57.6	57.3	54.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1987

Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1986
Manufacturing	364.3	364.5	363.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	121.1	120.6	120.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.5	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.3	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.0	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.2	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.2	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.1	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.4	5.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	29.4	29.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.5	6.4	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.8	19.7	20.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.8	7.6	7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.7	8.4	8.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	243.2	243.9	243.6	- 0.7	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.5	15.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.6	2.5	2.6	+ 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April,1987

Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
Textile Mill Products	103.7	103.6	103.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.2	27.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.8	29.8	30.1	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	8.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.7	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.9	6.8	- 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	45.0	44.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.5	6.4	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.1	6.2	6.1	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.4	6.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.7	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	15.9	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.3	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.4	10.4	10.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.7	32.8	- 0.2	- 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.6	15.4	0.0	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.9	20.9	20.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.7	9.7	9.2	0.0	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1987

Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1373.0	1371.9	1332.3	+ 1.1	+ 40.7
Total Private	1114.3	1113.3	1079.8	+ 1.0	+ 34.5
Construction	89.5	89.2	88.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Manufacturing	365.4	366.0	364.8	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	121.2	120.8	120.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.4	15.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.2	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.3	14.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.2	29.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.5	6.3	6.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.0	19.7	20.4	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	244.2	245.2	244.6	- 1.0	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.8	15.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.1	104.0	104.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.4	27.9	- 0.3	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.0	30.3	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.0	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	9.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.4	44.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.2	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.9	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	15.8	16.0	15.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.5	10.5	10.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.3	31.6	32.6	- 0.3	- 1.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.6	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1987

Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Net Change From: Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	56.7	55.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.0	16.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.7	15.4	0.0	- 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	303.7	304.2	288.7	- 0.5	+15.0
Wholesale Trade	58.8	58.7	56.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Retail Trade	244.9	245.5	232.7	- 0.6	+12.2
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	31.5	29.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Food Stores	43.1	43.3	40.5	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	63.8	63.8	60.5	0.0	+ 3.3
Insurance Carriers	13.7	13.7	13.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	233.2	231.8	220.0	+ 1.4	+13.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.7	21.8	20.7	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	22.1	21.9	21.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total Government	258.7	258.6	252.5	+ 0.1	+ 6.2
Total Federal Government	38.4	38.3	38.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	82.9	83.0	81.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	137.4	137.3	133.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

April, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	302.6	302.4	294.5	217.0	215.6	214.9
Construction	21.2	21.0	21.9	14.9	14.6	14.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.6	10.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.0	98.4	97.8	28.9	29.0	27.8
Durable Goods	30.5	30.6	30.0	14.3	14.3	14.0
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	.9	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.5	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.6	11.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.2	4.3	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	5.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Nondurable Goods	67.5	67.8	67.8	14.6	14.7	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Textile Mill Products	32.0	32.0	31.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.2	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.3	9.5	9.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.2	5.2	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	8.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.0	4.0	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.1	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.9
Trucking and Warehousing	4.8	4.7	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	69.2	69.3	65.5	46.5	46.2	47.4
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	15.7	12.9	12.7	12.5
Retail Trade	53.2	53.3	49.8	33.6	33.5	34.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.8	6.9	6.3	4.2	4.2	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.5	11.5	17.5	17.4	17.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.2
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.7	1.6
Services	49.9	49.2	47.3	40.2	39.7	39.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.5	9.8
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	7.9	7.6
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	3.0
Total Government	41.4	41.8	39.9	58.2	58.1	59.0
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
Total State Government	11.8	12.3	11.7	32.4	32.3	32.8
Total Local Government	27.6	27.5	26.2	17.8	17.9	18.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	185.9	184.2	179.9	44.1	44.1	42.5
Construction	14.5	14.0	13.7	2.7	2.7	2.3
Manufacturing	20.7	20.5	19.9	13.4	13.4	12.7
Durable Goods	11.5	11.4	11.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.7	10.9	10.9	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.6	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	9.0	3.2	3.2	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	45.4	45.2	43.6	9.1	9.1	8.8
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.3	8.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	37.0	36.9	35.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.7	8.7	8.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	37.7	37.3	35.7	8.6	8.6	8.0
Total Government	49.7	49.4	49.4	5.8	5.8	6.0
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.7	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.9	12.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.8	17.8	17.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.5	47.6	47.9	47.9	47.5
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	19.2	19.2	13.1	13.1	12.9
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.7	14.7	9.1	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.2	8.2	8.1	3.1	3.1	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.3	10.2	11.2	11.2	10.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.5
Services	6.1	6.1	5.7	7.7	7.7	7.4
Total Government	6.8	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1987

Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Net Change From Mar. 1987	Net Change From Apr. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	638.4	630.4	617.6	+ 8.0	+20.8
Total Private	488.3	479.8	471.4	+ 8.5	+16.9
Construction	6.8	6.7	6.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	148.7	148.5	148.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	38.3	38.3	38.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.9	11.9	12.0	0.0	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	110.4	110.2	109.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.2	5.1	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.1	43.9	44.1	+ 0.2	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.7	12.0	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.8	12.9	0.0	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	38.0	37.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.4	8.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.4	12.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.7	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.5	12.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.9	141.7	138.5	+ 4.2	+ 7.4
Wholesale Trade	14.5	14.2	13.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.1	6.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	131.4	127.5	124.8	+ 3.9	+ 6.6
General Merchandise Stores	23.1	22.9	21.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	19.7	19.1	18.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.3	38.6	37.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.9
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	7.6	7.6	7.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	134.4	131.4	127.6	+ 3.0	+ 6.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.7	13.3	14.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.6
Health Services	38.8	38.5	37.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Hospitals	13.1	13.1	12.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	14.2	14.0	13.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Total Government	150.1	150.6	146.2	- 0.5	+ 3.9
Total Federal Government	12.1	12.0	12.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	45.5	45.7	44.2	- 0.2	+ 1.3
State Education	15.4	15.7	16.3	- 0.3	- 0.9
Other State Government	30.1	30.0	27.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Total Local Government	92.5	92.9	89.8	- 0.4	+ 2.7
Local Education	64.3	64.8	63.0	- 0.5	+ 1.3
Other Local Government	28.2	28.1	26.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
MANUFACTURING	285.3	284.5	284.7	333.68	335.30	317.92	41.4	41.6	40.5	8.06	8.06	7.85
DURABLE GOODS	93.8	93.1	93.2	348.10	346.46	329.19	42.4	42.2	41.2	8.21	8.21	7.99
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.8	12.6	308.79	306.49	306.07	42.3	42.1	42.1	7.30	7.28	7.27
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.6	270.92	268.60	280.80	39.9	39.5	40.0	6.79	6.80	7.02
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.3	8.4	409.87	403.96	391.57	44.6	44.1	43.8	9.19	9.16	8.94
Fabricated Metal Products	11.8	11.7	11.7	316.79	326.01	309.29	39.5	40.1	39.3	8.02	8.13	7.87
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.1	21.1	20.9	366.24	363.29	353.62	43.6	43.3	42.4	8.40	8.39	8.34
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.0	353.66	375.65	341.20	43.5	45.7	43.3	8.13	8.22	7.88
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.0	15.0	15.5	310.78	308.51	279.30	41.0	40.7	38.9	7.58	7.58	7.18
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.3	4.8	329.26	333.68	299.54	40.8	41.4	38.6	8.07	8.06	7.76
NONDURABLE GOODS	191.5	191.4	191.5	327.18	329.57	312.76	41.0	41.3	40.2	7.98	7.98	7.78
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.3	10.0	283.38	282.10	271.70	39.8	39.4	38.0	7.12	7.16	7.15
Textile Mill Products	90.9	90.7	91.1	311.41	312.16	295.71	41.8	41.9	40.9	7.45	7.45	7.23
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	24.7	25.4	318.42	318.75	297.56	42.4	42.5	41.1	7.51	7.50	7.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.8	26.9	27.1	327.44	321.85	304.62	41.5	41.0	40.4	7.89	7.85	7.54
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.1	8.0	275.53	288.54	293.71	40.4	42.0	42.2	6.82	6.87	6.96
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.4	12.1	318.44	317.75	303.73	41.9	41.7	41.1	7.60	7.62	7.39
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	297.60	292.00	284.75	40.0	39.3	38.9	7.44	7.43	7.32
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.4	8.2	283.80	289.07	266.20	43.0	43.6	41.4	6.60	6.63	6.43
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.4	37.0	192.31	200.87	190.04	36.7	37.9	36.9	5.24	5.30	5.15
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.6	8.7	190.76	194.89	189.24	38.0	38.9	38.0	5.02	5.01	4.98
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.7	12.3	171.46	176.78	168.50	35.5	36.3	35.7	4.83	4.87	4.72
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.3	11.2	522.65	510.18	510.62	43.7	42.8	43.2	11.96	11.92	11.82
Printing and Publishing	5.8	5.8	5.7	324.90	337.90	310.12	38.0	39.2	37.5	8.55	8.62	8.27
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.5	19.5	20.3	503.01	513.42	473.62	42.7	43.4	41.4	11.78	11.83	11.44

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
April, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.0	14.6	14.3	377.94	380.87	378.98	41.9	41.9	41.6	9.02	9.09	9.11
Durable Goods	8.9	8.6	8.5	371.08	372.38	363.72	43.3	43.2	42.0	8.57	8.62	8.66
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	5.8	387.65	391.42	399.59	39.8	39.9	40.9	9.74	9.81	9.77

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.6	20.4	20.1	319.12	322.26	306.40	40.6	41.0	40.0	7.86	7.86	7.66
Durable Goods	9.6	9.5	9.5	299.62	296.70	287.43	41.1	40.7	40.2	7.29	7.29	7.15
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	299.83	297.08	265.00	40.3	40.2	38.8	7.44	7.39	6.83
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.4	340.62	347.19	345.14	42.0	42.6	42.4	8.11	8.15	8.14
Nondurable Goods	11.0	10.9	10.6	337.68	344.84	323.16	40.2	41.2	39 7	8.40	8.37	8.14
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	295.51	297.44	295.24	41.1	41.6	41.7	7.19	7.15	7.08
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	182.40	188.47	178.19	37.3	38.7	37.2	4.89	4.87	4.79

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.1	73.9	73.3	331.58	334.36	311.81	41.5	41.9	40.6	7.99	7.98	7.68
Durable Goods	22.2	22.2	21.6	341.52	347.31	328.82	41.7	42.2	41.0	8.19	8.23	8.02
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.1	7.8	363.80	374.10	350.20	42.7	43.5	41.2	8.52	8.60	8.50
Nondurable Goods	51.9	51.7	51.7	327.06	327.76	304.62	41.4	41.7	40.4	7.90	7.86	7.54
Textile Mill Products	28.0	27.8	27.4	310.58	313.58	295.82	41.3	41.7	41.2	7.52	7.52	7.18
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.7	8.7	310.59	315.59	294.76	40.6	41.2	40.6	7.65	7.66	7.26
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.3	329.56	325.21	311.64	42.8	42.4	42.4	7.70	7.67	7.35
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	240.53	251.40	256.50	35.9	37.3	38.0	6.70	6.74	6.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	2.9	2.7	308.67	322.37	273.76	42.4	43.8	40.2	7.28	7.36	6.81
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.8	191.27	202.66	186.25	37.8	39.2	37.4	5.06	5.17	4.98
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.7	146.86	153.79	144.13	34.8	35.6	35.5	4.22	4.32	4.06
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	430.19	432.39	392.90	42.3	42.6	40.8	10.17	10.15	9.63

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
APRIL, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT APR 1987	MAR 1987	APR 1986
Abbeville	6,590	6,440	6,210	3,280	3,250	3,190	3,310	3,190	3,020
Aiken	43,100	43,100	43,900	17,400	17,400	18,200	25,700	25,700	25,700
Allendale	2,870	2,830	2,820	1,020	1,030	1,060	1,850	1,800	1,760
Anderson	47,800	47,600	47,900	19,400	19,200	19,200	28,400	28,400	28,700
Bamberg	4,530	4,470	4,300	1,440	1,450	1,430	3,090	3,020	2,870
Barnwell	8,170	8,030	7,790	3,150	3,160	3,210	5,020	4,870	4,580
Beaufort	31,430	30,820	30,240	1,090	1,080	1,070	30,340	29,740	29,170
Berkeley	22,800	22,700	22,400	6,000	6,000	5,800	16,800	16,700	16,600
Calhoun	4,200	4,140	4,000	2,230	2,240	2,310	1,970	1,900	1,690
Charleston	146,500	145,100	142,300	10,000	9,800	9,600	136,500	135,300	132,700
Cherokee	17,400	17,120	16,080	8,190	8,230	7,950	9,210	8,890	8,130
Chester	11,830	11,600	11,240	5,440	5,420	5,510	6,390	6,180	5,730
Chesterfield	13,210	12,940	12,360	7,050	7,030	6,680	6,160	5,910	5,680
Clarendon	6,300	6,230	6,220	1,590	1,630	1,770	4,710	4,600	4,450
Colleton	9,360	9,200	9,060	2,170	2,190	2,190	7,190	7,010	6,870
Darlington	20,350	20,020	19,120	6,880	6,900	6,720	13,470	13,120	12,400
Dillon	9,430	9,260	9,160	3,560	3,580	3,550	5,870	5,680	5,610
Dorchester	16,600	16,400	16,200	4,700	4,700	4,500	11,900	11,700	11,700
Edgefield	4,780	4,690	4,420	2,030	2,040	2,040	2,750	2,650	2,380
Fairfield	6,710	6,620	6,280	2,130	2,140	2,120	4,580	4,480	4,160
Florence	48,000	48,000	47,600	13,300	13,200	12,800	34,700	34,800	34,800
Georgetown	15,890	15,520	14,660	3,840	3,870	4,030	12,050	11,650	10,630
Greenville	173,000	172,600	168,400	49,400	49,600	49,600	123,600	123,000	118,800
Greenwood	28,160	27,740	26,850	10,870	10,960	11,030	17,290	16,780	15,820
Hampton	5,380	5,320	4,980	1,580	1,590	1,670	3,800	3,730	3,310
Horry	57,230	54,610	54,010	5,430	5,370	5,270	51,800	49,240	48,740
Jasper	3,290	3,230	3,280	210	210	210	3,080	3,020	3,070
Kershaw	15,720	15,460	14,560	6,190	6,180	6,420	9,530	9,280	8,140
Lancaster	17,850	17,540	17,410	8,200	8,250	8,960	9,650	9,290	8,450
Laurens	18,720	18,250	17,320	7,480	7,390	7,560	11,240	10,860	9,760
Lee	3,120	3,050	3,050	910	900	970	2,210	2,150	2,080
Lexington	48,800	48,600	47,900	13,700	13,800	13,200	35,100	34,800	34,700
McCormick	2,230	2,140	2,000	760	740	790	1,470	1,400	1,210
Marion	11,760	11,480	11,080	4,780	4,770	4,850	6,980	6,710	6,230
Marlboro	8,400	8,240	8,020	3,640	3,620	3,710	4,760	4,620	4,310
Newberry	11,670	11,410	11,480	4,830	4,830	5,500	6,840	6,580	5,980
Oconee	22,730	22,260	21,550	9,390	9,400	9,430	13,340	12,860	12,120
Orangeburg	28,920	28,410	27,350	8,870	8,850	8,870	20,050	19,560	18,480
Pickens	33,600	33,700	32,500	11,700	11,700	11,400	21,900	22,000	21,100
Richland	168,200	167,000	167,000	15,200	15,200	14,600	153,000	151,800	152,400
Saluda	3,300	3,230	3,090	1,240	1,230	1,120	2,060	2,000	1,970
Spartanburg	96,000	96,100	93,700	36,900	37,100	36,800	59,100	59,000	56,900
Sumter	30,640	30,180	28,840	7,600	7,700	7,690	23,040	22,480	21,150
Union	10,390	10,170	9,990	5,240	5,210	5,430	5,150	4,960	4,560
Williamsburg	10,410	10,130	9,940	3,660	3,580	3,730	6,750	6,550	6,210
York	44,300	44,100	42,600	13,400	13,400	12,600	30,900	30,700	30,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
APRIL, 1987

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
ABBEVILLE____	10,340	10,240	10,760	860	940	1,400	8.3%	9.2%	13.0%
AIKEN________	59,090	58,650	58,120	3,070	3,250	2,990	5.2%	5.5%	5.1%
ALLENDALE____	4,430	4,410	4,580	400	440	430	9.0%	10.0%	9.4%
ANDERSON ____	65,290	65,120	65,950	4,370	4,750	4,760	6.7%	7.3%	7.2%
BAMBERG______	6,880	6,830	6,770	670	710	570	9.7%	10.4%	8.4%
BARNWELL_____	9,730	9,660	9,600	860	870	710	8.8%	9.0%	7.4%
BEAUFORT_____	34,640	34,370	34,850	1,480	1,700	1,390	4.3%	4.9%	4.0%
BERKELEY_____	50,260	49,520	49,130	2,200	2,190	2,280	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%
CALHOUN______	5,410	5,330	5,410	400	390	400	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%
CHARLESTON___	138,690	137,250	134,040	7,090	7,650	5,760	5.1%	5.6%	4.3%
CHEROKEE_____	22,250	22,230	21,840	1,270	1,340	1,480	5.7%	6.0%	6.8%
CHESTER______	13,940	13,990	14,040	1,210	1,370	1,350	8.7%	9.8%	9.6%
CHESTERFIELD_	19,680	19,440	19,630	1,170	1,130	1,490	5.9%	5.8%	7.6%
CLARENDON____	11,620	11,440	12,040	1,120	1,050	1,200	9.6%	9.2%	10.0%
COLLETON_____	17,610	17,480	17,800	1,460	1,480	1,440	8.3%	8.5%	8.1%
DARLINGTON___	27,580	27,450	27,540	2,260	2,370	2,540	8.2%	8.6%	9.2%
DILLON_______	15,000	14,610	15,020	1,460	1,240	1,280	9.7%	8.5%	8.5%
DORCHESTER___	33,450	32,950	32,770	1,390	1,370	1,510	4.2%	4.2%	4.6%
EDGEFIELD____	7,490	7,450	7,370	370	430	430	4.9%	5.8%	5.8%
FAIRFIELD____	9,090	9,070	8,920	760	760	730	8.4%	8.4%	8.2%
FLORENCE_____	54,320	53,650	54,150	4,010	3,810	4,050	7.4%	7.1%	7.5%
GEORGETOWN___	21,080	21,210	20,610	1,990	2,380	2,120	9.4%	11.2%	10.3%
GREENVILLE___	165,910	164,340	162,140	7,510	7,280	7,700	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%
GREENWOOD____	28,230	28,230	28,730	1,930	1,970	2,410	6.8%	7.0%	8.4%
HAMPTON______	7,400	6,890	7,190	640	730	600	8.6%	10.6%	8.3%
HORRY________	65,510	64,480	65,750	4,120	5,640	4,690	6.3%	8.7%	7.1%
JASPER_______	6,050	6,090	6,210	400	500	400	6.6%	8.2%	6.4%
KERSHAW______	18,630	18,570	18,110	1,240	1,310	1,220	6.7%	7.1%	6.7%
LANCASTER____	24,880	24,900	25,370	2,080	2,210	2,030	8.4%	8.9%	8.0%
LAURENS______	22,790	22,550	22,370	1,620	1,640	1,770	7.1%	7.3%	7.9%
LEE__________	7,830	7,690	8,120	580	610	610	7.4%	7.9%	7.5%
LEXINGTON____	86,860	85,940	86,060	2,840	3,040	2,680	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%
McCORMICK____	3,060	3,060	3,060	280	360	370	9.2%	11.8%	12.1%
MARION_______	14,560	14,260	14,590	1,670	1,590	1,820	11.5%	11.2%	12.5%
MARLBORO_____	11,630	11,630	12,160	1,010	1,120	1,510	8.7%	9.6%	12.4%
NEWBERRY_____	15,310	15,100	15,580	1,070	1,050	970	7.0%	7.0%	6.2%
OCONEE_______	27,690	27,650	27,490	1,880	2,040	1,800	6.8%	7.4%	6.5%
ORANGEBURG___	39,120	38,970	38,940	3,580	3,790	3,610	9.2%	9.7%	9.3%
PICKENS______	46,190	45,670	45,480	2,630	2,470	3,000	5.7%	5.4%	6.6%
RICHLAND_____	136,170	134,200	134,090	6,320	6,070	5,230	4.6%	4.5%	3.9%
SALUDA_______	7,490	7,400	7,400	370	410	450	4.9%	5.5%	6.1%
SPARTANBURG__	110,420	110,150	108,300	6,230	6,840	6,710	5.6%	6.2%	6.2%
SUMTER_______	35,030	34,910	34,900	2,730	2,780	2,960	7.8%	8.0%	8.5%
UNION________	14,210	14,250	14,620	1,150	1,310	1,440	8.1%	9.2%	9.8%
WILLIAMSBURG_	16,350	16,280	16,490	1,350	1,670	1,420	8.3%	10.3%	8.6%
YORK_________	66,750	65,920	64,760	3,780	3,690	3,540	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986	APR. 1987	MAR. 1987	APR. 1986
ANDERSON	12,660	12,640	12,800	11,560	11,450	11,610	1,100	1,190	1,190	8.7	9.4	9.3
CHARLESTON	37,110	36,720	35,870	35,260	34,720	34,370	1,850	2,000	1,500	5.0	5.4	4.2
COLUMBIA	44,570	43,910	43,820	42,100	41,540	41,780	2,470	2,370	2,040	5.5	5.4	4.7
FLORENCE	14,950	14,770	14,900	13,910	13,780	13,850	1,040	990	1,050	7.0	6.7	7.0
GREENVILLE	32,260	31,940	31,540	30,510	30,250	29,750	1,750	1,690	1,790	5.4	5.3	5.7
GREENWOOD	10,120	10,130	10,300	9,450	9,440	9,460	670	690	840	6.6	6.8	8.2
MYRTLE BEACH	11,830	11,560	11,850	11,310	10,840	11,250	520	720	600	4.4	6.2	5.1
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,280	22,100	21,440	20,560	20,240	20,040	1,720	1,860	1,400	7.7	8.4	6.5
ROCK HILL	21,300	21,040	20,660	19,870	19,640	19,320	1,430	1,400	1,340	6.7	6.7	6.5
SPARTANBURG	22,620	22,590	22,210	21,090	20,910	20,560	1,530	1,680	1,650	6.8	7.4	7.4
SUMTER	10,630	10,600	10,590	9,780	9,730	9,670	850	870	920	8.0	8.2	8.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagriculturl wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MAY, 1987

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES

SEASONAL ADVANCES BOOST NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal advances in the private sector pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record level of 1,388,600 in May. This figure was 8,500 higher than April, and 40,100 greater than the year-ago level. The public sector recorded a moderate reduction in its workforce as colleges and universities concluded their spring term.

PRIVATE SECTOR CONTINUES STRONG MOVEMENT

The private sector workforce increased 9,000 to 1,123,200 in May, as all major industry divisions recorded advances. Seasonal activity accounted for much of this rise, as the trade and construction industries posted the largest gains. Trade was up 3,700, with the retail division accounting for 86% of this growth. Favorable weather conditions continued, providing the impetus for a 2,100 gain in construction. Special trade contractors saw the greatest advance as 1,100 workers were added to the payrolls. Services, benefitting from the tourism season, increased 1,700. Significant advances were recorded in hotels and other lodging places, business services, and amusement and recreation services. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities climbed 600 and 500, respectively.

(Continued on page 3)

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Spurred primarily by increases in durable goods, manufacturing employees saw an advance of 400 during May. As the demand for products increased, manufacturers of hard goods added 700 workers to their payrolls. Noticeable growth in employment was registered in machinery, except electrical (+400), and electrical and electronic equipment (+200). The nondurable-good workforce was lowered by 300 positions over the month and 900 from one year earlier. There were 300 jobs lost in the chemicals and allied products industry, while food and kindred products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products experienced employment declines of 100 each.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN MAY

Employment in the public sector dropped 500 during the month, to a level of 255,400. State government experienced the largest decline with an overall loss of 700 employees. A decrease of 800 in the state education workforce was entirely responsible for the loss. Federal and local government each gained 100 positions in May.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN MAY

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina rose 2,700 to 641,100 in May. A 1,400 hike in retail trade was the primary reason for the increase in female employment. All other major industry divisions posted employment gains or remained constant, with the exception of manufacturing.

Within the private sector, other noticeable advances were found in services (+800); construction (+300); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+300). In the service sector, positive movement in hotels and other lodging places, and health services more than offset the loss of nonfaculty jobs in education.

On the negative side, manufacturing reported the sole decline in female employment. Approximately 300 women were cut from manufacturing payrolls in May. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the overall loss in manufacturing. Transportation and public utility employment was unchanged from April.

In the public sector, the count of females in government jobs increased 200 to 150,300. Federal and local government advanced 200 and 100, respectively. State government employment was lowered 100 to 45,400 over the month.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 18,300. With the exception of manufacturing, all major industry divisions saw expansion over the year. Services recorded the largest yearly growth (+6,100), followed by wholesale and retail trade (+6,000).

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SLIGHT DROP IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged down from 6.0% to 5.9% in May. This rate represented 96,600 jobless individuals, a decline of 200 from the April level. The reduction in unemployment stemmed mainly from seasonal hiring in trade, services, and construction. Trade and services posted all-time high employment levels in May. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.3% in May.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,631,000	1,615,800	1,613,100	1,620,100	1,612,700	1,602,200
Total Employment	1,534,400	1,519,000	1,515,900	1,520,700	1,514,100	1,502,200
Total Unemployment	96,600	96,800	97,200	99,400	98,600	100,000
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	223,810	222,470	217,800	225,580	223,090	221,830
Total Employment	213,320	211,790	208,090	216,290	213,930	213,980
Total Unemployment	10,490	10,680	9,710	9,290	9,160	7,850
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	325,390	322,620	318,550
Total Employment	308,980	306,250	301,780
Total Unemployment	16,410	16,370	16,770
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	5.3

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,695	118,347	117,199	119,993	119,335	117,587
Total Employment	112,377	111,041	109,041	112,447	111,835	109,165
Total Unemployment	7,318	7,306	8,158	7,546	7,500	8,422
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	7.2

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,000 to 185,800 in May. Within the private sector, wholesale and retail trade experienced the largest growth of 300 jobs. Employment gains were also seen in construction (+200); transportation and public utilities (+200); manufacturing (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). The service industry reported no change over the month. The overall increase in the private sector could be attributed to increased tourist activity. Total government, at 49,800, added 100 jobs to the workforce in May. The rise was centered in the local government sector, while federal and state government remained unchanged from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Total nonagricultural employment in the Columbia area increased 900 to 217,600 during May. Positive movement was seen in construction (+200); wholesale and retail trade (+200); manufacturing (+100); transportation anad public utilities (+100); and services (+100). Showing no change in employment was finance, insurance, and real estate. Seasonal influences were a major contributor to the private sector's overall rise in employment. Within the public sector, total government, at 58,000, added 200 workers to the job count. The increase was recorded in state and local government, as both sectors shared equally in adding 100 positions to the workforce. Total federal government remained unchanged at 7,900 from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

During May, the number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose a minute 100 to 303,000. Construction, as a result of new business contracts, added 600 jobs to the workforce. A rise of 200 in trade was centered in the retail division. The job count of 16,000 in wholesale trade was unchanged from April to May. Also experiencing employment gains were transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Services, which displayed negative movement, lost 200 jobs over the month. The only major industry which remained constant was manufacturing. Within the public sector, total government suffered a considerable decrease of 700 workers to 40,700. The loss was recorded entirely in state government. Contributing to the decline was the completion of spring terms at colleges and universities. Both the federal and local government employment levels were unchanged from April to May.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate in May remained constant at 6.3% . . . Nonfarm employment expanded by 123,000 in May, with nearly all job gains coming in the service sector. Service employment increased 133,000, while manufacturing added 5,000 jobs over the month. Employment in goods-producing industries declined by 10,000.

The average workweek improved in May . . . Average weekly hours climbed to 34.8, an increase of 0.1 hour from the previous month. Experiencing stronger growth was the average workweek at factories, which jumped 41.0 hours from 40.6 in April. Factory overtime hours advanced from 3.5 to 3.8. The average hourly pay rate rose from $8.91 to $8.95. Average weekly earnings of factory workers rose in May to $403.27, up from $398.75.

Retail sales dropped in May . . . High debt levels and low personal income growth weakened consumer buying power in May, plummeting retail sales 0.6%. This decline was centered in the auto industry, which fell 3.8%. Excluding the auto industry, which is considered very erratic, sales rose 0.3%. Furniture and home furnishings were down 0.8%. On the positive front, apparel sales increased 1.3% after falling 2.7% in April. Also experiencing growth were general merchandise stores (+0.8%), food stores (+0.3%), and building materials (+0.3%). Sales of durable goods declined 2.5% and nondurable goods advanced 0.6%.

Producer prices rose in May . . . The Producer Price Index increased 0.3% from April, easing fears that inflation was climbing. Food prices soared 1.4%, while energy costs remained constant. Excluding food and energy, prices dropped 0.1% in May.

Consumer prices registered a moderate 0.3% gain in May . . . A slowdown in energy prices partially offset rising food costs, and fueled speculation that inflation was under control.

Housing starts fell for the third consecutive month in May . . . Rising mortgage rates in April and May were responsible for this 2.7% decline, which put housing construction at its lowest level in 29 months. This setback followed losses of 3.8% (April) and 5.9% (March). Starts of single-family homes decreased 7.6%, while multi-family construction, plagued by high vacancy rates, plunged 10.8%. Declines in starts were recorded in the West (-6.9%) and South (-6.3%). Housing starts were up 6.9% in the Northeast, while the Midwest recorded growth of 1.9%. Building permits, a prime indication of future activity, dropped 7.6% in May.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities rose 0.5% in May . . . This increase provided further evidence that American manufacturers were beginning to benefit from a dropping trade deficit. Activity at manufacturing plants advanced 0.5%, as both durables (+0.5%) and nondurables (+0.6%) posted gains. Also experiencing growth were utilities, which rose 1.4%. Auto production fell 1.0%, while mining output was down 0.2%.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES ANNUAL PUBLICATION

Employment and Wages in South Carolina - 1986 will be available in July, 1987. This annual publication shows average monthly employment, total annual payroll, average weekly wage and total employing units by size class for the state, metropolitan statistical areas and counties. For a copy please contact Beth Mays of the Labor Market Information Division at (803)737-2660.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Michelin Tire Corp.	Spartanburg, Anderson, and Lexington	500	The state's fourth largest private employer will begin a four-year, $200 million production expansion program in the second half of 1987.
Hoechst Celanese Corp.	Spartanburg	10-20	The $10 million expansion of the company's polyester resin unit will meet the growing demand for plastic products in the food and soft drink industries.
Digital Equip. Corp.	Greenville	100-200	Digital, the fastest growing computer company, will open its first circuit board research and development center within 18 months.
Clinton Mills	Laurens	110	The textile company will add 110 jobs to its four plants within the next year.
Circuit City Stores, Inc.	Greenville	75	The Richmond, Va. - based company will open its third South Carolina superstore July 24. The company sells a variety of electronics items and major home appliances.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL REMAINS CONSTANT

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing workers remained unchanged at $8.06 in May, with both durables and nondurables posting no change at $8.21 and $7.98, respectively. However, in durables, positive movement was seen in furniture and fixtures (+$0.09), fabricated metal products (+$0.06), electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.06), instruments and related products (+$0.06), and machinery, except electrical (+$0.02). Experiencing declines were stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.04); and lumber and wood products (-$0.01). Within nondurables, the major industries reporting payroll increases were apparel and other textile products (+$0.05); paper and allied products (+$0.05); printing and publishing (+$0.03); and textile mill products (+$0.01). Chemicals and allied products (-$0.06) were on the downside, while food and kindred products held steady from one month earlier.

Nationally, manufacturing production workers experience a $0.01 decrease to $9.86 in average hourly earnings. Nondurables were down $0.01, while durables remained unchanged.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
May, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.06	$ 8.06	$ 7.87	$ 8.98	$ 9.00	$ 9.12
Average Weekly Earnings	$335.30	$333.68	$321.10	$372.67	$374.40	$378.48
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.00	$ 98.81	$ 98.41	$110.03	$110.87	$115.99

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.83	$ 7.87	$ 7.68	$ 7.97	$ 7.97	$ 7.71
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.90	$320.31	$304.90	$330.76	$330.76	$313.80
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.86	$ 94.85	$ 93.44	$ 97.66	$ 97.94	$ 96.17

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.86	$ 9.87	$ 9.72
Average Weekly Earnings	$403.27	$398.75	$394.63
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$119.06	$118.08	$120.94

OVERTIME HOURS REGISTER GAIN IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.3 hour more overtime in May than the previous month. Overall, durable and nondurable goods experienced gains in overtime hours. Compared to a year earlier, premium hours increased 0.6 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	3.8	3.5
Durable Goods	4.3	3.9	3.4
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.7	3.5

WEEKLY HOURS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT RISE

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers increased 0.2 hour to 41.6 during May. Durables, at 42.5, rose 0.2 hour. Within durables, significant hourly rises were seen in instruments and related products (+1.3), fabricated metal products (+0.7), and electrical and electronic equipment (+0.5). Hourly decreases were displayed in lumber and wood products (-0.1); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.1). The nondurable-good sector experienced an increase of 0.2 hour to 41.2. Printing and publishing (+0.8); apparel and other textile products (+0.6); paper and allied products (+0.4); and textile mill products (+0.2) registered hourly advances. Responding to negative movement were chemicals and allied products (-0.5); and food and kindred products (-0.1). More overtime worked for piece work contributed to the overall rise in the production workweek.

At the national level, the manufacturing production workweek climbed 0.5 hour to 40.9, along with a 0.3 hour addition in overtime.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES IN MAY

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index climbed 0.8 point to 108.0 in May. A 0.2 gain in average weekly hours along with a 600 upturn in production workers were responsible for the increase. May's production-worker productivity index was 2.2 points greater than the year-ago figure of 105.8.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

May, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.0	107.2	105.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.2	145.7	143.4
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.2	94.7	93.3
Textile Productivity Index	69.8	68.7	67.5
Apparel Productivity Index	100.7	99.4	100.2

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

JOBLESS RATE DOWN IN MAY

The unemployment rate decreased in 27 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Compared to a year ago, May's jobless rates were lower in 23 counties. May's jobless rates ranged from a high of 12.0 percent in Allendale County to a low of 3.4 percent in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was up in 36 counties. Three counties (Barnwell, Calhoun and Fairfield) showed declines, and 7 counties (Aiken, Anderson, Berkeley, Florence, Greenville, McCormick, and Pickens) remained constant from the previous month. Manufacturing employment increased in 20 counties and declined in 11 counties, while 15 counties were unchanged. Nonmanufacturing rose in 38 counties, declined in 1 county, with 7 counties remaining the same. Compared to a year ago, 43 counties experienced gains in the nonfarm sector.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

The first half of June brought with it a few showers throughout South Carolina, but in most areas of the state, more rainfall was still needed. Because of the early signs of drought conditions, farmers became concerned about the future yields of some crops. Soybean planting slowed, and even halted in some areas, due to lack of soil moisture. However, the cotton, corn and tobacco crops continued to rate reports of fair to good conditions. Also, fair to good conditions were reported on the watermelon, cantaloupe, tomato, and peach harvests.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Manager, Hotel/Motel	60	Manager, Sales	60	14	X		$20,000	X		Bennettsville
Budget Accountant, Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$45,000	X		Lancaster
Optometric Assistant	05	Clerk, General	32	12	X		$10,400		X	Rock Hill
Media Clerk	33	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Maintenance Mechanic	99	Plant Mechanic	99	12	X		$17,000		X	Lexington
Engineer, Computer Systems	99	Sales Representative, Computers	01	17	X		$35,000	X		Liberty
Ironworker	86	Maintenance Mechanic	03	12	X		$19,000	X		Georgetown
Industrial Engineering Technician	94	None	N/A	13	X		$20,000		X	Florence
Clerk, General	12	None	N/A	13	X		$ 7,800	X		Chester
Painter	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Kingstree
Manager, Restaurant	15	None	N/A	12	X		$13,750		X	Conway
Shipping and Receiving Supervisor	31	Appliance Repairman	24	13	X		$15,000		X	Newberry
Account Executive	27	Public Relations Representative	27	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenville

*There are currently more than 105,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1987	Net Change From: May 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1388.6	1380.1	1348.5	+ 8.5	+ 40.1
Total Private	1123.2	1114.2	1089.5	+ 9.0	+ 33.7
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.2	89.1	89.5	+ 2.1	+ 1.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.0	12.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.4	8.3	- 0.1	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	43.5	42.4	41.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.0
Electrical Work	8.9	8.8	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	365.1	364.7	363.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Durable Goods	121.4	120.7	120.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Nondurable Goods	243.7	244.0	243.5	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.6	57.1	56.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	16.9	16.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	3.6	3.5	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Communication	12.8	12.8	12.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.6	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Electric Services	9.3	9.2	9.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	4.2	0.0	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	306.1	302.4	292.4	+ 3.7	+ 13.7
Wholesale Trade	58.8	58.3	56.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.1	32.8	30.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.0	13.9	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	25.5	25.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.5	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	Apr. 1987	May 1986
Retail Trade	247.3	244.1	236.4	+ 3.2	+ 10.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.4	11.2	10.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.0	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	30.9	30.7	29.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Department Stores	20.1	20.1	19.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Food Stores	43.5	42.7	40.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.7
Grocery Stores	40.9	40.2	38.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.9	64.3	61.0	+ 0.6	+ 3.9
Banking	15.1	15.0	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	14.8	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	13.9	13.8	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.1	6.0	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	236.7	235.0	224.8	+ 1.7	+ 11.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.5	22.7	22.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
Health Services	47.6	47.2	45.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Hospitals	16.1	16.0	15.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	22.2	22.9	21.9	- 0.7	+ 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.1	13.8	12.9	- 0.7	+ 0.2
Total Government	265.4	265.9	259.0	- 0.5	+ 6.4
Total Federal Government	38.7	38.6	38.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total State Government	84.2	84.9	82.1	- 0.7	+ 2.1
State Education	33.0	33.8	34.0	- 0.8	- 1.0
Other State Government	51.2	51.1	48.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Total Local Government	142.5	142.4	138.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Local Education	84.8	84.9	83.6	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Other Local Government	57.7	57.5	55.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1987	Net Change From: May 1986
Manufacturing	365.1	364.7	363.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Durable Goods	121.4	120.7	120.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.7	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.2	5.1	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	3.2	3.3	3.2	- 0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.1	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.3	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.3	5.4	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.7	29.3	29.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.2	1.1	1.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.0	19.8	20.3	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.4	2.3	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.8	7.8	7.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.0	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.6	8.7	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.1	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.6	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.4	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	243.7	244.0	243.5	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.4	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May,1987

Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1987	Net Change From: May. 1986
Textile Mill Products	104.0	104.0	103.2	0.0	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.2	27.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.8	29.8	30.0	0.0	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.5	9.3	- 0.2	0.0
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.5	8.3	- 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.2	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	44.9	45.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	9.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.6	6.5	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.4	15.5	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.0	6.2	6.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.8	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.4	10.4	10.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.4	31.7	32.3	- 0.3	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.6	15.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.8	20.9	20.8	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.7	9.7	9.3	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1987	May 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1375.3	1374.0	1335.8	+ 1.3	+ 39.5
Total Private	1116.0	1114.7	1082.8	+ 1.3	+ 33.2
Construction	90.0	89.4	88.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Manufacturing	366.0	365.8	364.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Durable Goods	121.3	120.8	120.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.8	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.1	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	29.0	29.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.0	20.0	20.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	244.7	245.0	244.5	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.5	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.5	104.4	103.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.4	27.2	27.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.0	30.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.0	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.5	9.2	- 0.3	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	45.3	45.2	- 0.3	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	9.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.4	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	15.8	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.3	10.5	9.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.5	32.4	0.0	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.5	15.2	0.0	- 0.7

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	Net Change From: Apr. 1987	Net Change From: May 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.2	57.3	55.9	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	17.0	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	12.7	12.8	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.7	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	303.8	303.4	290.2	+ 0.4	+13.6
Wholesale Trade	58.9	58.6	56.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Retail Trade	244.9	244.8	234.1	+ 0.1	+10.8
General Merchandise Stores	31.7	31.8	29.1	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Food Stores	43.3	43.1	40.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.4	64.2	60.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.8
Insurance Carriers	13.9	13.7	13.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Services	233.0	233.0	221.3	0.0	+11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.7	21.7	20.8	0.0	+ 0.9
Educational Services	21.7	22.1	21.4	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Total Government	259.3	259.3	253.0	0.0	+ 6.3
Total Federal Government	38.7	38.5	38.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Total State Government	83.5	83.2	81.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	137.1	137.6	133.5	- 0.5	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	303.0	302.9	296.5	217.6	216.7	216.5
Construction	21.7	21.1	22.5	15.0	14.8	14.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.9	10.6	10.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.4	98.4	98.0	29.0	28.9	28.3
Durable Goods	30.7	30.6	30.4	14.4	14.3	14.1
Lumber and Furniture	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	.9	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.5	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.4	11.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.3	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Nondurable Goods	67.7	67.8	67.6	14.6	14.6	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.1	32.1	31.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.2	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.3	9.4	9.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.1	5.2	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	8.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.0	4.0	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.0
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.8	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	69.4	69.2	66.4	46.9	46.7	47.7
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	15.8	12.9	12.8	12.6
Retail Trade	53.4	53.2	50.6	34.0	33.9	35.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.8	6.8	6.5	4.2	4.2	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.6	11.5	11.5	17.6	17.6	17.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.6
Services	49.7	49.9	47.8	40.2	40.1	39.5
Business Services	-	-	-	9.5	9.6	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.9	7.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.1
Total Government	40.7	41.4	39.5	58.0	57.8	59.4
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total State Government	11.1	11.8	11.1	32.3	32.2	33.2
Total Local Government	27.6	27.6	26.4	17.8	17.7	18.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	185.8	184.8	181.6	44.0	43.9	43.4
Construction	13.3	13.1	14.0	2.7	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	20.8	20.7	19.8	13.3	13.2	12.8
Durable Goods	11.6	11.5	11.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.2	8.7	11.0	10.9	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.1	9.0	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.1	45.8	44.5	9.1	9.1	9.1
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.1	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	37.9	37.7	36.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.7	8.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	37.6	37.6	36.0	8.6	8.6	8.3
Total Government	49.8	49.7	49.7	5.8	5.8	6.1
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.9	19.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	13.0	12.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.9	17.8	17.8	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.7
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	19.4	13.1	13.1	12.9
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.1	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.2	8.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.5
Services	6.1	6.1	5.7	7.7	7.7	7.4
Total Government	6.8	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1987

Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	Net Change From Apr. 1987	Net Change From May 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	641.1	638.4	622.8	+ 2.7	+18.3
Total Private	490.8	488.3	476.2	+ 2.5	+14.6
Construction	7.1	6.8	6.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	148.4	148.7	148.4	- 0.3	0.0
Durable Goods	38.2	38.3	38.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.6	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.9	11.9	12.1	0.0	- 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	110.2	110.4	110.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.0	44.1	43.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.8	12.9	0.0	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	38.1	38.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.5	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.4	13.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.5	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.8	12.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	147.3	145.9	141.3	+ 1.4	+ 6.0
Wholesale Trade	14.5	14.5	13.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	7.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	132.8	131.4	127.5	+ 1.4	+ 5.3
General Merchandise Stores	23.4	23.1	22.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Food Stores	20.0	19.7	18.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.6	39.3	37.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Banking	11.3	11.2	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	7.6	7.6	7.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	135.2	134.4	129.1	+ 0.8	+ 6.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.3	14.7	14.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Health Services	39.2	38.8	37.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Hospitals	13.2	13.1	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	13.7	14.2	13.5	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Total Government	150.3	150.1	146.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
Total Federal Government	12.3	12.1	12.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Total State Government	45.4	45.5	44.0	- 0.1	+ 1.4
State Education	15.2	15.4	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Other State Government	30.2	30.1	28.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	92.6	92.5	90.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Local Education	64.4	64.3	63.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Other Local Government	28.2	28.2	27.0	0.0	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours) May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986
MANUFACTURING	285.7	285.1	285.4	335.30	333.68	321.10	41.6	41.4	40.8	8.06	8.06	7.87
DURABLE GOODS	93.9	93.4	93.7	348.92	347.28	332.00	42.5	42.3	41.5	8.21	8.21	8.00
Lumber and Wood Products	13.1	13.0	12.7	307.64	308.79	301.49	42.2	42.3	41.7	7.29	7.30	7.23
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.7	3.6	275.20	270.92	275.37	40.0	39.9	40.2	6.88	6.79	6.85
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	8.4	406.26	408.96	401.85	44.4	44.5	44.7	9.15	9.19	8.99
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	11.8	11.9	327.64	319.58	316.80	40.4	39.7	40.0	8.11	8.05	7.92
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.1	21.1	21.1	368.36	364.96	347.78	43.8	43.5	41.8	8.41	8.39	8.32
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.0	357.85	356.97	339.89	43.8	43.8	42.7	8.17	8.15	7.96
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.3	15.1	15.6	315.53	309.26	280.35	41.3	40.8	39.1	7.64	7.58	7.17
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.3	4.9	342.27	329.26	318.84	42.1	40.8	41.3	8.13	8.07	7.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	191.8	191.7	191.7	328.78	327.18	315.12	41.2	41.0	40.4	7.98	7.98	7.80
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	281.95	282.66	279.56	39.6	39.7	39.1	7.12	7.12	7.15
Textile Mill Products	91.1	90.9	90.6	313.32	311.41	299.52	42.0	41.8	41.2	7.46	7.45	7.27
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.9	24.7	24.8	320.35	318.42	301.90	42.6	42.4	41.3	7.52	7.51	7.31
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.8	26.8	27.0	327.44	327.02	302.04	41.5	41.5	39.9	7.89	7.88	7.57
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.1	8.1	278.66	275.53	298.47	40.8	40.4	42.7	6.83	6.82	6.99
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.5	12.4	12.1	316.50	318.44	310.42	41.7	41.9	41.5	7.59	7.60	7.48
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	306.47	297.60	289.98	40.7	40.0	39.4	7.53	7.44	7.36
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.5	8.3	285.55	284.46	276.27	43.2	43.1	43.1	6.61	6.60	6.41
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.7	37.6	198.22	193.20	191.95	37.4	36.8	37.2	5.30	5.25	5.16
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.7	8.7	193.92	191.26	187.49	38.4	38.1	37.8	5.05	5.02	4.96
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.8	12.3	175.68	171.11	171.23	36.0	35.5	36.2	4.88	4.82	4.73
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.2	11.3	528.88	521.89	518.52	44.0	43.6	43.5	12.02	11.97	11.92
Printing and Publishing	5.8	5.8	5.6	335.01	326.99	299.57	39.0	38.2	36.4	8.59	8.56	8.23
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.5	19.5	20.1	495.76	504.18	483.00	42.3	42.8	42.0	11.72	11.78	11.50

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986
All Manufacturing	15.0	15.0	14.2	372.67	374.40	378.48	41.5	41.6	41.5	8.98	9.00	9.12
Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.4	364.23	366.37	361.15	42.6	42.9	41.8	8.55	8.54	8.64
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	5.8	385.04	386.28	402.78	39.9	39.7	41.1	9.65	9.73	9.80

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986
All Manufacturing	20.8	20.6	19.8	317.90	320.31	304.90	40.6	40.7	39.7	7.83	7.87	7.68
Durable Goods	9.7	9.6	9.3	294.67	298.89	286.00	40.7	41.0	40.0	7.24	7.29	7.15
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	302.94	299.83	283.31	40.5	40.3	41.0	7.48	7.44	6.91
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.4	325.60	340.62	344.29	40.7	42.0	42.4	8.00	8.11	8.12
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.0	10.5	339.39	339.76	322.69	40.5	40.4	39.4	8.38	8.41	8.19
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	301.60	295.51	276.51	41.6	41.1	39.0	7.25	7.19	7.09
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	183.75	182.89	174.48	37.5	37.4	36.2	4.90	4.89	4.82

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986
All Manufacturing	74.3	74.1	73.7	330.76	330.76	313.80	41.5	41.5	40.7	7.97	7.97	7.71
Durable Goods	22.4	22.2	21.7	343.56	342.32	330.79	42.0	41.9	41.4	8.18	8.17	7.99
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	7.9	371.07	363.80	351.12	43.4	42.7	41.9	8.55	8.52	8.38
Nondurable Goods	51.9	51.9	52.0	325.44	326.65	306.64	41.3	41.4	40.4	7.88	7.89	7.59
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.0	27.6	313.32	310.58	296.74	41.5	41.3	41.1	7.55	7.52	7.22
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.8	315.70	310.59	298.08	41.0	40.6	40.5	7.70	7.65	7.36
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.3	324.52	329.13	305.56	42.2	42.8	41.8	7.69	7.69	7.31
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	250.18	240.53	255.75	36.9	35.9	37.5	6.78	6.70	6.82
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	2.9	2.7	304.98	308.67	289.67	42.3	42.4	41.8	7.21	7.28	6.93
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.4	7.5	7.9	194.95	193.93	179.45	38.3	38.1	36.4	5.09	5.09	4.93
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.7	153.58	146.86	139.94	35.8	34.8	34.3	4.29	4.22	4.08
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	422.52	430.52	408.93	42.0	42.5	41.6	10.06	10.13	9.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MAY, 1987

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
Abbeville	6,570	6,540	6,180	3,200	3,210	3,140	3,370	3,330	3,040
Aiken	43,200	43,200	43,900	17,500	17,500	18,100	25,700	25,700	25,800
Allendale	2,940	2,900	2,830	1,040	1,030	1,090	1,900	1,870	1,740
Anderson	47,800	47,800	48,000	19,400	19,400	19,400	28,400	28,400	28,600
Bamberg	4,590	4,550	4,350	1,440	1,450	1,430	3,150	3,100	2,920
Barnwell	8,040	8,210	7,810	2,910	3,150	3,170	5,130	5,060	4,640
Beaufort	31,900	31,570	31,120	1,090	1,090	1,060	30,810	30,480	30,060
Berkeley	23,100	23,100	22,500	6,000	6,000	5,800	17,100	17,100	16,700
Calhoun	4,180	4,220	3,970	2,170	2,230	2,260	2,010	1,990	1,710
Charleston	145,500	144,800	142,800	10,000	10,000	9,500	135,500	134,800	133,300
Cherokee	17,650	17,470	16,340	8,180	8,200	7,950	9,470	9,270	8,390
Chester	12,010	11,880	11,290	5,430	5,450	5,460	6,580	6,430	5,830
Chesterfield	13,480	13,290	12,500	7,120	7,070	6,780	6,360	6,220	5,720
Clarendon	6,400	6,320	6,260	1,600	1,590	1,760	4,800	4,730	4,500
Colleton	9,530	9,400	9,100	2,190	2,170	2,210	7,340	7,230	6,890
Darlington	20,700	20,430	19,100	6,900	6,890	6,690	13,800	13,540	12,410
Dillon	9,530	9,460	9,360	3,550	3,560	3,560	5,980	5,900	5,800
Dorchester	17,200	16,900	16,300	4,800	4,700	4,500	12,400	12,200	11,800
Edgefield	4,830	4,800	4,450	2,020	2,040	2,030	2,810	2,760	2,420
Fairfield	6,690	6,730	6,250	2,120	2,130	2,120	4,570	4,600	4,130
Florence	47,900	47,900	47,700	13,100	13,100	12,900	34,800	34,800	34,800
Georgetown	16,110	15,960	15,100	3,870	3,850	4,080	12,240	12,110	11,020
Greenville	173,800	173,800	171,300	50,100	50,100	50,900	123,700	123,700	120,400
Greenwood	28,440	28,280	26,780	10,910	10,870	11,000	17,530	17,410	15,780
Hampton	5,530	5,450	5,010	1,600	1,580	1,630	3,930	3,870	3,380
Horry	59,760	57,720	56,150	5,470	5,430	5,240	54,290	52,290	50,910
Jasper	3,340	3,310	3,270	220	210	210	3,120	3,100	3,060
Kershaw	15,990	15,800	14,650	6,210	6,210	6,260	9,780	9,590	8,390
Lancaster	18,080	17,900	17,300	8,160	8,210	8,770	9,920	9,690	8,530
Laurens	19,150	18,810	17,360	7,590	7,500	7,510	11,560	11,310	9,850
Lee	3,150	3,140	3,050	910	910	950	2,240	2,230	2,100
Lexington	50,300	49,900	48,800	13,800	13,700	13,500	36,500	36,200	35,300
McCormick	2,240	2,240	2,010	740	750	800	1,500	1,490	1,210
Marion	11,940	11,800	11,130	4,780	4,780	4,820	7,160	7,020	6,310
Marlboro	8,560	8,460	8,030	3,670	3,660	3,690	4,890	4,800	4,340
Newberry	11,870	11,710	10,940	4,870	4,850	4,980	7,000	6,860	5,960
Oconee	23,150	22,890	21,800	9,480	9,460	9,510	13,670	13,430	12,290
Orangeburg	29,510	29,030	27,960	9,010	8,880	9,120	20,500	20,150	18,840
Pickens	33,300	33,300	32,600	11,400	11,400	11,500	21,900	21,900	21,100
Richland	167,300	166,800	167,700	15,200	15,200	14,800	152,100	151,600	152,900
Saluda	3,360	3,310	3,120	1,250	1,250	1,130	2,110	2,060	1,990
Spartanburg	95,900	95,800	92,600	36,900	36,900	35,600	59,000	58,900	57,000
Sumter	31,090	30,770	29,250	7,610	7,610	7,740	23,480	23,160	21,510
Union	10,600	10,490	10,010	5,300	5,290	5,310	5,300	5,200	4,700
Williamsburg	10,590	10,460	10,110	3,680	3,670	3,850	6,910	6,790	6,260
York	44,000	43,900	43,400	13,300	13,200	12,800	30,700	30,700	30,600

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MAY, 1987

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
ABBEVILLE____	10,260	10,340	10,640	860	860	1,290	8.4	8.3	12.1
AIKEN_________	58,940	58,670	57,920	3,030	3,080	2,740	5.1	5.2	4.7
ALLENDALE____	4,660	4,430	4,660	560	400	470	12.0	9.0	10.1
ANDERSON ____	65,780	65,310	67,070	4,240	4,370	5,380	6.4	6.7	8.0
BAMBERG______	7,040	6,890	6,850	780	670	550	11.1	9.7	8.0
BARNWELL_____	9,780	9,730	9,590	1,080	860	650	11.0	8.8	6.8
BEAUFORT_____	34,880	34,650	36,010	1,400	1,480	1,400	4.0	4.3	3.9
BERKELEY_____	50,700	50,280	49,470	2,280	2,200	2,240	4.5	4.4	4.5
CALHOUN______	5,340	5,410	5,420	360	400	410	6.7	7.4	7.6
CHARLESTON___	139,470	138,740	135,490	6,870	7,090	6,150	4.9	5.1	4.5
CHEROKEE_____	22,470	22,260	22,650	1,320	1,270	1,890	5.9	5.7	8.3
CHESTER______	13,990	13,940	14,090	1,140	1,210	1,290	8.2	8.7	9.2
CHESTERFIELD_	19,950	19,690	20,000	1,170	1,170	1,570	5.9	5.9	7.8
CLARENDON____	11,740	11,630	12,020	1,110	1,120	1,050	9.5	9.6	8.7
COLLETON_____	17,670	17,610	17,870	1,340	1,460	1,390	7.6	8.3	7.8
DARLINGTON___	27,890	27,590	27,550	2,270	2,260	2,490	8.1	8.2	9.0
DILLON_______	14,980	15,000	15,250	1,360	1,460	1,170	9.1	9.7	7.7
DORCHESTER___	33,650	33,460	32,830	1,340	1,390	1,320	4.0	4.2	4.0
EDGEFIELD____	7,530	7,490	7,430	370	370	410	4.9	4.9	5.5
FAIRFIELD____	9,040	9,100	8,910	770	760	720	8.5	8.4	8.1
FLORENCE_____	54,790	54,330	54,190	3,960	4,010	3,780	7.2	7.4	7.0
GEORGETOWN___	21,030	21,080	21,030	1,800	1,990	1,930	8.6	9.4	9.2
GREENVILLE___	167,540	165,960	164,110	7,670	7,510	7,970	4.6	4.5	4.9
GREENWOOD____	28,370	28,240	28,760	1,980	1,930	2,420	7.0	6.8	8.4
HAMPTON______	7,500	7,400	7,200	600	640	550	8.0	8.6	7.6
HORRY________	67,740	65,530	67,870	4,080	4,120	4,210	6.0	6.3	6.2
JASPER_______	6,080	6,050	6,200	390	400	410	6.4	6.6	6.6
KERSHAW______	18,990	18,630	18,350	1,420	1,240	1,300	7.5	6.7	7.1
LANCASTER____	24,900	24,890	25,120	1,960	2,080	1,860	7.9	8.4	7.4
LAURENS______	23,290	22,800	22,640	1,760	1,620	1,930	7.6	7.1	8.5
LEE__________	7,850	7,830	8,190	550	580	670	7.0	7.4	8.2
LEXINGTON____	87,950	86,880	86,590	2,980	2,840	2,530	3.4	3.3	2.9
McCORMICK____	3,110	3,060	3,010	330	280	310	10.6	9.2	10.3
MARION_______	14,610	14,560	14,500	1,600	1,670	1,620	11.0	11.5	11.2
MARLBORO_____	11,720	11,620	12,150	970	1,000	1,440	8.3	8.6	11.9
NEWBERRY_____	15,470	15,310	14,980	1,070	1,070	970	6.9	7.0	6.5
OCONEE_______	28,040	27,700	27,900	1,930	1,880	1,830	6.9	6.8	6.6
ORANGEBURG___	39,400	39,130	39,130	3,350	3,580	2,880	8.5	9.1	7.4
PICKENS______	46,330	46,210	45,460	2,360	2,630	2,520	5.1	5.7	5.5
RICHLAND_____	137,640	136,210	135,240	6,320	6,320	5,320	4.6	4.6	3.9
SALUDA_______	7,580	7,500	7,610	360	370	550	4.7	4.9	7.2
SPARTANBURG__	111,530	110,450	108,980	6,380	6,230	6,280	5.7	5.6	5.8
SUMTER_______	35,220	35,040	35,320	2,630	2,730	2,830	7.5	7.8	8.0
UNION________	14,320	14,210	14,620	1,100	1,150	1,400	7.7	8.1	9.6
WILLIAMSBURG_	16,420	16,350	16,640	1,240	1,350	1,250	7.6	8.3	7.5
YORK_________	67,880	66,700	65,570	4,200	3,780	3,880	6.2	5.7	5.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
ANDERSON	12,730	12,660	13,050	11,670	11,560	11,700	1,060	1,100	1,350	8.3	8.7	10.3
CHARLESTON	37,310	37,120	36,250	35,520	35,270	34,650	1,790	1,850	1,600	4.8	5.0	4.4
COLUMBIA	45,040	44,580	44,200	42,570	42,110	42,120	2,470	2,470	2,080	5.5	5.5	4.7
FLORENCE	15,080	14,950	14,920	14,050	13,910	13,940	1,030	1,040	980	6.8	7.0	6.6
GREENVILLE	32,570	32,270	31,920	30,790	30,520	30,070	1,780	1,750	1,850	5.5	5.4	5.8
GREENWOOD	10,180	10,130	10,310	9,490	9,460	9,470	690	670	840	6.8	6.6	8.1
MYRTLE BEACH	12,250	11,830	12,260	11,730	11,310	11,730	520	520	530	4.2	4.4	4.3
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,380	22,280	21,690	20,710	20,560	20,200	1,670	1,720	1,490	7.5	7.7	6.9
ROCK HILL	21,690	21,290	20,940	20,100	19,860	19,470	1,590	1,430	1,470	7.3	6.7	7.0
SPARTANBURG	22,850	22,620	22,330	21,280	21,090	20,790	1,570	1,530	1,540	6.9	6.8	6.9
SUMTER	10,690	10,640	10,720	9,870	9,790	9,840	820	850	880	7.7	8.0	8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagriculturl wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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JUNE, 1987

NONFARM WORKFORCE EXPANDS IN JUNE

PRIVATE SECTOR GROWTH BOOSTS NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Widespread growth throughout the private sector in June offset seasonal losses in public employment as South Carolina's nonfarm job count climbed to a record level of 1,393,000. This figure was 3,200 higher than May, and 48,100 greater than one year ago.

SEASONAL ACTIVITY EXPANDS PRIVATE SECTOR

The private workforce increased 13,200 to 1,137,900 in June, as seasonal advances were recorded in all major industries. Trade continued to lead the expansion, posting a gain of 4,400, with the retail division accounting for 91% of this growth. Services, despite a drop of 2,800 in educational services, added a net 2,700 to the payrolls. Hotels and other lodging places, benefitting from the tourist season, increased 1,100. Significant advances were also seen in membership organizations, amusement and recreation services, and business services. New business contracts, combined with favorable weather conditions, provided the impetus for a 2,400 gain in construction. Special trade contractors accounted for the majority of this increase, adding 1,500 workers to the ranks. Manufacturing employment rose 2,000, to 367,300. Both durable and nondurable

(Continued on page 3)

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goods, benefitting from recalls and new contracts, experienced considerable growth, expanding by 1,100 and 900, respectively. Machinery, except electrical (+400), showed the greatest advance within manufacturing. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,100); and transportation and public utilities (+500) recorded moderate gains. Additional trucking services contributed 200 jobs to transportation.

PUBLIC SECTOR CONTINUES SEASONAL DOWNTURN

Government employment dropped sharply in June as schools were closed for the summer. The public sector lost 10,000 jobs, bringing the total to 255,100. Educational institutions accounted for the entire loss, as state and local schools reported declines of 3,500 and 9,000, respectively. State government in total experienced a net loss of 2,300, while the local sector decreased 7,900. The federal workforce increased as 200 positions were added during the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT MOVES DOWNWARD

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 639,200, fell 1,900 during June. Seasonal losses in government education had a negative effect on female employment.

The number of government jobs for women workers, at 143,100, declined 7,200 over the month. The usual cutbacks in school personnel for the end of the semester accounted for the reductions in the female workforce in June. Local and state government education job counts dropped 6,800 and 1,800, respectively. The count of women employed in other facets of government work edged upward this month. Federal government gained 100 women, while state and local lost 1,100 and 6,200, respectively.

In June, jobs for women in private firms rose to 496,100. Expansion was experienced in all major industry divisions except transportation and public utilities. Seasonal activity within trade and services accounted for 72% of the overall gain in the private sector. The trade job count was pushed upward under the impetus of the retail division, which increased by 2,300 positions.

There were 100 additional jobs for females in wholesale trade during June. The service sector employment level rose 1,400 to 136,600. Within services, an 1,800 decline in education was more than offset by advances in all other industry groups. Other job increases were reported in manufacturing (+900); finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); and construction (+100). Transportation and public utilities registered no change in employment from May to June.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate held steady at 5.9% in June. An expanding economy made it possible for many students to find summer work, thereby keeping unemployment from showing its traditional rise during the month. Record employment in construction and healthy gains in trade, services, and government combined to stimulate the state's economy in June. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.1% during the month.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,663,600	1,631,000	1,618,600	1,636,700	1,620,100	1,591,700
Total Employment	1,566,000	1,534,400	1,514,800	1,541,200	1,520,700	1,490,000
Total Unemployment	97,600	96,600	103,800	95,500	99,400	101,700
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.4

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	232,300	223,790	219,010	232,290	225,550	222,550
Total Employment	220,920	213,300	208,200	222,300	216,260	213,670
Total Unemployment	11,380	10,490	10,810	9,990	9,290	8,880
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	335,140	325,360	320,090
Total Employment	319,110	308,950	302,510
Total Unemployment	16,030	16,410	17,580
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.0	5.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	121,153	119,695	119,644	119,517	119,993	118,005
Total Employment	113,498	112,377	110,869	112,257	112,447	109,613
Total Unemployment	7,655	7,318	8,775	7,260	7,546	8,392
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.1	7.3	6.1	6.3	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

During the month of June, Charleston's nonfarm employment remained unchanged at 188,300. The private sector experienced a significant rise of 1,100 jobs. The largest employment gain occurred in construction (+500), the result of favorable weather and new business contracts. Manufacturing was up 200, with durables and nondurables adding 100 positions each. Notable increases were also recorded in wholesale and retail trade (+200), transportation and public utilities (+100), and services (+100). Finance, insurance, and real estate held steady at 8,800 from one month earlier. In the public sector, government reported a moderate loss of 1,100 workers over the month. Local government suffered a sharp decline of 1,100 jobs, as a result of schools closing for the summer. State government lost 100 positions, while federal government added 100 jobs.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 219,300, experienced a decline of 700 in June. The government sector reported the largest drop of 1,300 jobs. As a result of schools closing for the summer, local government lost 800 positions. The separation of work-study students resulted in a 600 decrease in state government, while federal government added 100 workers to the job count. Within the private sector, several major industry divisions registered employment gains. Manufacturing recorded a rise of 800, with durables and nondurables contributing similar advances of 400 each. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+300); and construction (+100) were also on the positive side. Reporting negative movement were services (-500), and wholesale and retail trade (-100). Transportation and public utilities remained constant in June. Seasonal influences caused the overall addition in the private sector's workforce.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

A net total of 1,500 persons were added to payrolls in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during June. The private sector saw a gain of 1,800 over the month. The largest employment advance was reported in manufacturing as 800 additional positions were filled. Manufacturers of hard-good products accounted for 75% of the overall increase in manufacturing. The nondurable workforce advanced 200 to 68,100. Other upturns were seen in construction (+500); services (+400); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Posting no change in employment were the transportation and public utilities, and trade industries. The government job count dropped 300 to 40,500 in June. The state and local government divisions registered employment declines of 100 and 200, respectively. Federal government employment was unchanged from 2,000 recorded in the previous month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate for June was 6.1%, the lowest rate since February, 1980 . . . The drop of 0.2% from May was due to a lower than normal June labor force rather than an expanding economy. Nonfarm employment rose 116,000, with the service sector providing the majority of the increase. Services added 102,000 workers to the payrolls, while manufacturing increased 4,000.

The average workweek dropped slightly in June . . . Average weekly hours declined to 34.8, a drop of 0.1 hour from May. The average workweek for factories held steady at 41.0, while factory overtime hours dropped from 3.8 to 3.7. Average hourly earnings rose to $8.96 from $8.94, while the pay rate for factory workers averaged $9.88, up from $9.86.

Retail sales rose 0.4% in June . . . A sharp 1.9% increase in auto sales was the driving force that pushed retail sales upward. Excluding the auto industry, sales remained constant.

Consumer prices increased 0.4% in June . . . This rise in the Consumer Price Index was led by a strong 1.5% surge in energy prices. Food costs advanced 0.7%, while transportation registered 0.5% growth. Excluding food and energy, prices were up 0.2%.

The Producer Price Index advanced 0.2% in June . . . With this small increase following May's 0.3% rise, all indications are that inflation is not increasing as feared earlier this year. The rising cost of oil pushed energy prices up 0.9%, while food costs jumped 0.5%. Excluding food and energy, prices accelerated only 0.1%.

Housing starts dropped 0.7% in June . . . This loss put housing construction at its lowest level in nearly three years. The decline, however, was less than May, indicating that home building may be starting to recover from the rise in mortgage rates earlier this year. Starts on single-family homes fell 2.4%, while multi-unit construction rose 3.1%. Decreases in starts were recorded in the Northeast (-9.5%), Midwest (-6.8%), and South (-2.1%). The sole increase was recorded in the West (+13.3%).

Consumer spending grew in June . . . Surging auto sales pushed consumer spending up 0.7% in June. Despite this strong increase, economists expect growth in spending to be sluggish as consumers remain burdened with high debt. Savings fell to 3.9% of income as consumers strengthened the spending surge. The saving's rate in May was 4.6% of income.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
United Solid, Inc.	Aiken	400-600	The textile company, a joint venture between two French companies, will begin production in the Aiken County town of Bath within a year.
Double Envelope Corp.	Travelers Rest	25	The Roanoke, Va.-based company will open an envelope production plant in August, possibly expanding employment to 100 within three years.
Kunja Industrial Company Ltd.	Marion	300	Marion County will be the site of the sweater knitting mill which is scheduled to open by the beginning of 1988. Kunja is a Korean-based textiles company.
CONSO Products Co.	Union	20-25	The acquisition, and subsequent move, of a Providence, Rhode Island fabric-maker will create 20-25 new jobs sometime in 1987.
J. P. Stevens and Company, Inc.	Simpsonville	125	Production will begin in September at a Stevens Auto Products Division plant. The plant will be operated as a joint venture with Sommer-Allibert S.A. of France, and will produce non-woven carpeting and acoustical pads for the automotive industry.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT RISE

South Carolina's hourly payroll for manufacturing production workers rose $0.02 to $8.08 in June. The hard-good sector, at $8.24, experienced a rise of $0.03. Within this sector, payroll increases were seen in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.08); electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.08); furniture and fixtures (+$0.07); machinery, except electrical ($+0.05); and fabricated metal products (+$0.02). Registering negative movements were lumber and wood products (-$0.04), and instruments and related products (-$0.01). The soft-good sector reported a rise of $0.02 to $8.00. Chemicals and allied products (+$0.07) recorded the largest payroll gain. Moderate increases were seen in food and kindred products (+$0.04), apparel and other textile products (+$0.03), paper and allied products (+$0.02), and textile mill products (+$0.01). Printing and publishing (-$0.01) suffered the sole decline within the nondurable industry division. Premiums paid for overtime worked contributed to the month's overall rise in average hourly earnings.

At the national level, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose $0.02 to $9.88. Durable goods increased $0.03, while nondurable goods remained unchanged at $9.12.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.08	$ 8.06	$ 7.90	$ 8.99	$ 8.98	$ 9.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$338.55	$335.30	$322.32	$376.68	$372.67	$389.16
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.54	$ 99.00	$ 98.30	$110.76	$110.03	$118.68

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.86	$ 7.85	$ 7.73	$ 7.99	$ 7.97	$ 7.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$326.19	$319.50	$309.97	$334.78	$330.76	$317.70
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.91	$ 94.33	$ 94.53	$ 98.44	$ 97.66	$ 96.89

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.88	$ 9.86	$ 9.71
Average Weekly Earnings	$406.07	$403.27	$396.17
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$119.40	$119.06	$120.82

OVERTIME INCREASES DURING JUNE

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.2 hour more overtime in June than in the previous month. An additional 1,100 production employees were hired for completion of contractual deadlines. Premium hours were up in both durable and nondurable goods, which advanced 0.4 and 0.2 hour, respectively. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours increased 0.7 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	4.1	3.6
Durable Goods	4.7	4.3	3.7
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.0	3.5

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO RISE

South Carolina's workweek for manufacturing production workers increased 0.3 hour to 41.9 in June. Both durables and nondurables reported hourly gains of 0.3 hour. Durables, at 42.8, experienced significant upturns in nearly all major industry groups. Displaying the largest gains were electrical and electronic equipment (+1.0); instruments and related products (+1.0); stone, clay, and glass products (+0.8); furniture and fixtures (+0.5); and machinery, except electrical (+0.5). Lumber and wood products, the only industry group registering a decline, fell 0.6 hour on average. Nondurables, at 41.4, recorded noticeable hourly increases in chemicals and allied products (+1.0), and apparel and other textile products (+0.4). A 0.1 hour advance was reported in both textile mill products, and printing and publishing. Hourly losses were produced in paper and allied products (-0.2), and food and kindred products (-0.1). As a result of more overtime hours for piece work, average weekly hours climbed 1.1 hour above the year-ago level of 40.8.

Across the nation, the workweek for manufacturing production workers rose 0.2 hour to 41.1, coupled with a 0.1 hour advance in overtime.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX ADVANCES IN JUNE

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 1.2 points to 109.3 in June. The increase was attributed to a 0.3 hour increase in average weekly hours and an 1,100 upturn in production worker employment. This is the second consecutive month that the productivity index has increased. June's production-worker productivity index was 3.3 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.0.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

June, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	109.3	108.1	106.0
Durable-Good Productivity Index	149.5	147.5	142.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.0	95.0	93.8
Textile Productivity Index	69.6	69.1	67.0
Apparel Productivity Index	101.8	101.0	101.8

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES RISE IN JUNE

Unemployment rates were up in 21 of South Carolina's 46 counties in June. Compared to a year ago, June's jobless rates were lower in 31 counties. Current unemployment rates ranged from a high of 10.3% in Marion County to a low of 3.5% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was up in 23 counties. Twenty-one counties showed declines, and one county remained unchanged from the previous month. Manufacturing employment rose in 22 counties, declined in 14 counties and was unchanged in 10 counties. Nonmanufacturing jobs declined in 24 counties, increased in 19 counties with 3 counties remaining the same.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

During the first half of July, scattered showers brought improved crop conditions in many areas of South Carolina. However, additional rainfall will be needed in the near future to continue adequate plant growth and also to replenish irrigation ponds. Reports of early soybean plantings indicate that the crop is in good condition. In addition, cotton and tobacco crops continue to be in good condition. In a few areas, tobacco harvesting has already begun. South Carolina fruits and vegetables continue to show good crop conditions.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Shipping and Receiving Supervisor	82	Safety Inspector	82	16	X		$27,000	X		Marion
Legal Secretary	99	None	N/A	13	X		$15,000		X	Greenwood
Systems Analyst	57	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Lancaster
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	13	X		$20,000	X		Sumter
Security Manager	25	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Structural Steel Inspector	99	None	N/A	14	X		$30,000	X		Rock Hill
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000		X	Marion
Forester	44	None	N/A	16	X		$16,500	X		Chester
Chef	99	None	N/A	14	X		$24,000	X		Lexington
Teacher, Secondary	99	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000		X	Clinton
Data Coder Operator	37	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Caseworker	08	Coordinator, Volunteer Services	12	16	X		$16,000	X		Greenville
Sales Engineer	06	Mechanical Drafter	72	12	X		$16,640		X	Liberty

*There are currently more than 104,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	May 1987	Jun. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1393.0	1389.8	1344.9	+ 3.2	+ 48.1
Total Private	1137.9	1124.7	1095.7	+ 13.2	+ 42.2
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction	93.6	91.2	89.6	+ 2.4	+ 4.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.4	13.0	13.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.9	4.7	4.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.5	8.3	8.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	45.0	43.5	42.2	+ 1.5	+ 2.8
Electrical Work	9.2	8.9	8.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	367.3	365.3	365.4	+ 2.0	+ 1.9
Durable Goods	122.6	121.5	120.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.2
Nondurable Goods	244.7	243.8	245.0	+ 0.9	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.1	57.6	56.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	17.3	17.1	16.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Water Transportation	3.5	3.6	3.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	12.9	12.8	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.9	14.7	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Electric Services	9.4	9.3	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.8	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	310.8	306.4	295.3	+ 4.4	+ 15.5
Wholesale Trade	59.1	58.7	56.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.2	33.0	31.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.0	13.9	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.9	25.7	25.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.8	8.7	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Net Change From: May 1987	Net Change From: Jun. 1986
Retail Trade	251.7	247.7	238.7	+ 4.0	+ 13.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.5	11.4	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.2	6.1	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.3	31.0	29.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Department Stores	20.3	20.2	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Food Stores	44.3	43.8	41.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.3
Grocery Stores	41.6	41.2	38.6	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.1	65.0	62.0	+ 1.1	+ 4.1
Banking	15.4	15.1	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	14.9	14.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	7.9	8.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	14.0	13.9	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.2	6.1	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	240.3	237.6	225.6	+ 2.7	+ 14.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.9	23.8	23.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.5
Health Services	47.9	47.6	45.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Hospitals	16.2	16.1	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	19.3	22.1	19.6	- 2.8	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	11.4	13.1	11.7	- 1.7	- 0.3
Total Government	255.1	265.1	249.2	- 10.0	+ 5.9
Total Federal Government	38.9	38.7	38.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government	81.6	83.9	79.9	- 2.3	+ 1.7
State Education	29.2	32.7	30.5	- 3.5	- 1.3
Other State Government	52.4	51.2	49.4	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Total Local Government	134.6	142.5	131.3	- 7.9	+ 3.3
Local Education	75.8	84.8	74.8	- 9.0	+ 1.0
Other Local Government	58.8	57.7	56.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	May 1987	Jun. 1986
Manufacturing	367.3	365.3	365.4	+ 2.0	+ 1.9
Durable Goods	122.6	121.5	120.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	15.8	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.3	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.0	11.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.0	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Fabricated Metal Products	15.7	15.5	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.1	29.7	29.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.6	6.5	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.3	20.0	20.4	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	2.4	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	7.8	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.5	8.6	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.7	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	244.7	243.8	245.0	+ 0.9	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.3	15.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Net Change From: May 1987	Net Change From: Jun. 1986
Textile Mill Products	104.4	104.1	103.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.4	27.3	27.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.8	30.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.3	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.8	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.8	3.7	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.4	9.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.4	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	45.0	45.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.5	9.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.7	6.6	6.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	15.4	14.9	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.3	6.2	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	2.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.0	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	15.9	16.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.1	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.5	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.6	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.4	32.4	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.5	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.7	20.7	20.9	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.6	9.7	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Net Change From: May 1987	Net Change From: Jun. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1376.9	1376.4	1329.6	+ 0.5	+ 47.3
Total Private	1120.3	1117.4	1078.9	+ 2.9	+ 41.4
Construction	90.5	90.0	86.7	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
Manufacturing	365.6	366.2	363.7	- 0.6	+ 1.9
Durable Goods	121.3	121.4	119.1	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.9	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.0	11.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.0	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	15.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.7	29.4	28.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.5	6.5	6.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.0	20.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	244.3	244.8	244.6	- 0.5	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.4	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	104.5	104.6	103.6	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.4	27.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.1	30.2	30.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.0	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.3	9.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	45.0	45.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	15.3	14.8	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	9.0	8.9	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	15.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.4	10.4	10.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.4	31.5	32.3	- 0.1	- 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.5	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Net Change From: May 1987	Net Change From: Jun. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.4	57.2	55.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.1	16.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Communication	12.9	12.7	12.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.6	15.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	305.5	304.0	290.2	+ 1.5	+15.3
Wholesale Trade	58.8	58.8	56.3	0.0	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	246.7	245.2	233.9	+ 1.5	+12.8
General Merchandise Stores	31.8	31.9	29.7	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Food Stores	43.9	43.6	40.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.8	64.5	60.8	+ 0.3	+ 4.0
Insurance Carriers	14.0	13.9	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Services	234.8	233.9	220.4	+ 0.9	+14.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.9	21.9	20.6	0.0	+ 1.3
Educational Services	21.3	21.6	21.7	- 0.3	- 0.4
Total Government	256.6	259.0	250.7	- 2.4	+ 5.9
Total Federal Government	38.0	38.7	37.1	- 0.7	+ 0.9
Total State Government	84.3	83.2	82.6	+ 1.1	+ 1.7
Total Local Government	134.3	137.1	131.0	- 2.8	+ 3.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	304.9	303.4	298.7	219.3	220.0	216.5
Construction	22.2	21.7	22.8	15.2	15.1	14.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.2	10.9	10.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.4	98.6	99.1	29.7	28.9	28.4
Durable Goods	31.3	30.7	30.5	14.8	14.4	14.2
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.7	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.7	6.6	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.4	11.4	3.2	3.1	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.3	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.1	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.1	67.9	68.6	14.9	14.5	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.2	32.2	32.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.6	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.2	10.2	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.3	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.4	9.3	9.8	2.3	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.1	5.1	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	8.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.0	4.0	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.8	8.7	8.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.2	11.2	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.9
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.9	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	69.5	69.5	66.3	46.5	46.6	47.7
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.1	15.8	12.9	12.8	12.7
Retail Trade	53.4	53.4	50.5	33.6	33.8	35.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.8	6.8	6.4	4.1	4.1	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.7	11.6	11.5	17.9	17.6	17.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.4	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.6
Services	50.1	49.7	48.2	39.8	40.3	39.5
Business Services	-	-	-	9.7	9.6	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	7.9	7.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	3.1
Total Government	40.5	40.8	39.9	59.4	60.7	58.9
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.0	8.0
Total State Government	11.0	11.1	11.4	34.2	34.8	32.8
Total Local Government	27.5	27.7	26.5	17.1	17.9	18.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	188.3	188.3	182.2	43.2	44.0	42.9
Construction	15.0	14.5	14.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.1	20.9	19.9	13.3	13.3	12.7
Durable Goods	11.8	11.7	11.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.2	8.8	11.0	11.0	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.5	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.5	9.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.9	46.7	44.8	9.1	9.1	9.1
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.6	38.5	36.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.8	8.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
Services	38.0	37.9	36.3	8.8	8.6	8.5
Total Government	48.8	49.9	49.2	4.7	5.8	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.0	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	13.0	12.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.8	17.9	17.6	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.6	47.8	47.3	46.8	47.9	47.6
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.4
Manufacturing	19.5	19.4	19.5	13.1	13.1	13.0
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.7	9.1	9.1	9.1
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.0	6.1	5.7	7.6	7.7	7.3
Total Government	5.6	6.8	6.4	7.0	8.0	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1987

Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Net Change From May 1987	Net Change From Jun. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	639.2	641.1	618.3	- 1.9	+20.9
Total Private	496.1	490.8	478.6	+ 5.3	+17.5
Construction	7.2	7.1	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	149.3	148.4	149.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.2
Durable Goods	38.7	38.2	38.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.5	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.1	11.9	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	110.6	110.2	110.9	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.3	44.0	44.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.7	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.8	13.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	38.0	38.5	0.0	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.6	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.4	13.0	- 0.4	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.7	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.8	12.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	6.0	6.0	5.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	149.7	147.3	142.7	+ 2.4	+ 7.0
Wholesale Trade	14.6	14.5	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.2	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	135.1	132.8	128.7	+ 2.3	+ 6.4
General Merchandise Stores	23.6	23.4	22.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	20.3	20.0	18.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.1	39.6	38.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.1
Banking	11.5	11.3	11.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	136.6	135.2	129.0	+ 1.4	+ 7.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.1	15.3	15.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
Health Services	39.4	39.2	37.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Hospitals	13.3	13.2	12.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.9	13.7	12.0	- 1.8	- 0.1
Total Government	143.1	150.3	139.7	- 7.2	+ 3.4
Total Federal Government	12.4	12.3	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	44.3	45.4	43.1	- 1.1	+ 1.2
State Education	13.4	15.2	14.0	- 1.8	- 0.6
Other State Government	30.9	30.2	29.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	86.4	92.6	84.5	- 6.2	+ 1.9
Local Education	57.6	64.4	56.8	- 6.8	+ 0.8
Other Local Government	28.8	28.2	27.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986
MANUFACTURING	287.2	286.1	286.0	338.55	335.30	322.32	41.9	41.6	40.8	8.08	8.06	7.90
DURABLE GOODS	94.7	94.1	93.3	352.67	348.92	335.74	42.8	42.5	41.5	8.24	8.21	8.09
Lumber and Wood Products	13.3	13.2	12.7	301.18	307.22	305.45	41.6	42.2	41.9	7.24	7.28	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.6	281.48	275.20	277.11	40.5	40.0	39.7	6.95	6.88	6.98
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.4	8.5	417.20	406.26	398.70	45.2	44.4	44.3	9.23	9.15	9.00
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.1	12.0	334.55	330.48	325.22	41.1	40.7	40.5	8.14	8.12	8.03
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.5	21.1	21.0	374.78	368.36	351.12	44.3	43.8	41.8	8.46	8.41	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	4.4	4.3	4.1	360.60	357.85	342.98	44.3	43.8	42.5	8.14	8.17	8.07
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.4	15.3	15.6	326.13	315.12	290.54	42.3	41.3	39.8	7.71	7.63	7.30
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.4	4.9	349.16	341.46	312.44	43.0	42.0	39.5	8.12	8.13	7.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	192.5	192.0	192.7	331.20	327.98	315.12	41.4	41.1	40.4	8.00	7.98	7.80
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.2	10.2	282.42	281.56	284.49	39.5	39.6	39.9	7.15	7.11	7.13
Textile Mill Products	91.6	91.2	91.0	313.74	312.57	294.26	42.0	41.9	40.7	7.47	7.46	7.23
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.0	24.9	24.9	321.20	320.35	296.93	42.6	42.6	40.9	7.54	7.52	7.26
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.9	26.8	27.1	328.22	327.44	301.64	41.6	41.5	39.9	7.89	7.89	7.56
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.1	8.2	278.39	378.66	264.49	40.7	40.8	39.3	6.84	6.83	6.73
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.5	12.2	316.99	316.50	299.43	41.6	41.7	40.3	7.62	7.59	7.43
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	3.0	2.9	302.35	306.47	288.12	40.1	40.7	39.2	7.54	7.53	7.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.4	8.2	286.87	285.55	284.65	43.4	43.2	44.2	6.61	6.61	6.44
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.7	37.8	201.47	198.22	193.26	37.8	37.4	37.6	5.33	5.30	5.14
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	8.7	197.88	193.92	185.22	38.8	38.4	37.8	5.10	5.05	4.90
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.8	12.3	174.60	175.68	172.28	36.0	36.0	36.5	4.85	4.88	4.72
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.3	11.5	526.91	528.44	531.91	43.8	44.0	44.4	12.03	12.01	11.98
Printing and Publishing	5.8	5.9	5.7	336.73	336.26	302.12	39.2	39.1	36.4	8.59	8.60	8.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.5	19.5	20.0	510.51	495.76	483.21	43.3	42.3	41.8	11.79	11.72	11.56

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.3	15.0	14.3	376.68	372.67	389.16	41.9	41.5	42.3	8.99	8.98	9.20
Durable Goods	9.0	8.8	8.5	367.22	363.80	363.69	42.9	42.6	41.9	8.56	8.54	8.68
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	5.8	389.46	384.07	426.86	40.4	39.8	42.9	9.64	9.65	9.95

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.9	20.8	19.7	326.19	319.50	309.97	41.5	40.7	40.1	7.86	7.85	7.73
Durable Goods	9.9	9.7	9.3	300.56	294.67	290.24	41.4	40.7	40.2	7.26	7.24	7.22
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	309.07	302.94	272.83	41.1	40.5	39.2	7.52	7.48	6.96
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.4	333.66	325.60	336.56	41.5	40.7	41.5	8.04	8.00	8.11
Nondurable Goods	11.0	11.1	10.4	349.43	341.04	327.58	41.5	40.6	39.9	8.42	8.40	8.21
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	300.76	301.60	283.93	41.2	41.6	39.6	7.30	7.25	7.17
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	1.9	189.93	183.75	176.22	39.0	37.5	37.1	4.87	4.90	4.75

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986	Jun. 1987	May 1987	Jun. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.6	74.3	74.5	334.78	330.76	317.70	41.9	41.5	41.1	7.99	7.97	7.73
Durable Goods	22.6	22.4	21.9	346.83	347.26	334.40	42.4	42.4	41.8	8.18	8.19	8.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.0	7.9	380.51	371.07	361.67	44.4	43.4	42.7	8.57	8.55	8.47
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.9	52.6	329.43	324.24	309.73	41.7	41.2	40.7	7.90	7.87	7.61
Textile Mill Products	28.0	28.1	27.8	314.84	312.16	294.48	41.7	41.4	40.9	7.55	7.54	7.20
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.8	314.11	314.52	291.20	40.9	40.9	40.0	7.68	7.69	7.28
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.4	9.4	330.50	326.13	308.59	42.7	42.3	42.1	7.74	7.71	7.33
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	253.57	250.18	255.62	37.4	36.9	37.1	6.78	6.78	6.89
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.7	311.28	304.98	274.51	42.7	42.3	39.9	7.29	7.21	6.88
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.4	7.4	7.9	201.76	194.95	182.65	38.8	38.3	37.2	5.20	5.09	4.91
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.7	156.80	153.58	141.51	35.8	35.8	34.6	4.38	4.29	4.09
Chemicals and Allied Products	4,7	4.6	4.9	421.26	423.53	408.62	42.0	42.1	41.4	10.03	10.06	9.87

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

JUNE, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
Abbeville	6,730	6,500	6,080	3,200	3,190	3,140	3,530	3,310	2,940
Aiken	42,300	43,100	43,700	17,300	17,400	18,300	25,000	25,700	25,400
Allendale	2,860	2,910	2,670	1,040	1,040	1,080	1,820	1,870	1,590
Anderson	46,600	47,800	47,300	19,500	19,400	19,500	27,100	28,400	27,800
Bamberg	4,570	4,520	4,290	1,430	1,420	1,450	3,140	3,100	2,840
Barnwell	8,400	7,970	7,700	3,110	2,920	3,180	5,290	5,050	4,520
Beaufort	32,930	31,760	31,070	1,090	1,100	1,090	31,840	30,660	29,980
Berkeley	23,600	23,700	22,400	6,100	6,100	5,800	17,500	17,600	16,600
Calhoun	3,970	4,140	3,900	2,150	2,170	2,250	1,820	1,970	1,650
Charleston	147,400	147,300	143,700	10,200	10,000	9,600	137,200	137,300	134,100
Cherokee	17,810	17,480	15,810	8,190	8,190	7,920	9,620	9,290	7,890
Chester	12,210	11,920	11,200	5,500	5,450	5,470	6,710	6,470	5,730
Chesterfield	13,240	13,360	12,260	7,200	7,140	6,880	6,040	6,220	5,380
Clarendon	6,150	6,340	6,150	1,600	1,600	1,780	4,550	4,740	4,370
Colleton	9,320	9,390	9,120	2,180	2,150	2,300	7,140	7,240	6,820
Darlington	20,500	20,510	19,050	6,950	6,920	6,740	13,550	13,590	12,310
Dillon	9,250	9,430	8,680	3,590	3,560	3,590	5,660	5,870	5,090
Dorchester	17,300	17,300	16,100	4,800	4,800	4,500	12,500	12,500	11,600
Edgefield	4,600	4,790	4,440	2,000	2,030	2,040	2,600	2,760	2,400
Fairfield	6,620	6,630	6,330	2,120	2,130	2,120	4,500	4,500	4,210
Florence	46,800	47,900	47,600	13,100	13,100	13,000	33,700	34,800	34,600
Georgetown	16,490	15,960	15,140	3,790	3,860	4,070	12,700	12,100	11,070
Greenville	175,000	174,000	170,600	50,600	50,200	49,900	124,400	123,800	120,700
Greenwood	28,390	28,170	26,350	10,950	10,930	10,890	17,440	17,240	15,460
Hampton	5,390	5,470	5,000	1,560	1,600	1,630	3,830	3,870	3,370
Horry	61,390	59,550	56,320	5,150	5,400	5,300	56,240	54,150	51,020
Jasper	3,190	3,300	3,070	220	220	220	2,970	3,080	2,850
Kershaw	16,200	15,840	14,570	6,200	6,220	6,270	10,000	9,620	8,300
Lancaster	18,570	17,910	17,310	8,200	8,170	8,700	10,370	9,740	8,610
Laurens	19,570	18,930	17,320	7,560	7,610	7,480	12,010	11,320	9,840
Lee	2,970	3,140	2,960	940	930	930	2,030	2,210	2,030
Lexington	50,600	50,400	48,600	14,100	13,700	13,500	36,500	36,700	35,100
McCormick	2,090	2,220	1,790	740	740	800	1,350	1,480	990
Marion	12,020	11,830	10,970	4,820	4,800	4,810	7,200	7,030	6,160
Marlboro	8,190	8,490	7,890	3,680	3,690	3,660	4,510	4,800	4,230
Newberry	11,860	11,770	10,980	4,850	4,870	5,040	7,010	6,900	5,940
Oconee	23,140	22,910	21,670	9,470	9,480	9,510	13,670	13,430	12,160
Orangeburg	29,260	29,260	27,130	9,060	9,050	8,890	20,200	20,210	18,240
Pickens	33,400	33,300	33,200	11,500	11,400	11,800	21,900	21,900	21,400
Richland	168,700	169,600	167,800	15,600	15,200	14,900	153,100	154,400	152,900
Saluda	3,220	3,320	3,040	1,260	1,250	1,150	1,960	2,070	1,890
Spartanburg	28,852	29,918	30,079	8,111	8,079	8,155	20,741	21,839	21,924
Sumter	10,920	10,500	9,900	5,410	5,310	5,350	5,510	5,190	4,550
Union	10,860	10,470	9,910	3,670	3,670	3,760	7,190	6,800	6,150
Williamsburg	46,180	45,330	41,550	12,540	12,550	12,040	33,640	32,780	29,510
York	43,200	44,000	42,900	13,300	13,300	12,700	29,900	30,700	30,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
June, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JUN. 1987	MAY 1987	JUN. 1986	JUN. 1987	MAY 1987	JUN. 1986	JUN. 1987	MAY 1987	JUN. 1986
ABBEVILLE-----	10,500	10,260	10,520	850	860	1,220	8.1	8.4	11.6
AIKEN---------	60,220	58,960	57,750	3,030	3,060	2,860	5.0	5.2	5.0
ALLENDALE-----	4,540	4,660	4,500	450	560	440	9.9	12.0	9.8
ANDERSON------	66,020	65,770	66,120	4,030	4,240	5,390	6.1	6.4	8.2
BAMBERG-------	6,990	7,040	7,000	690	780	680	9.9	11.1	9.7
BARNWELL------	9,960	9,780	10,100	850	1,080	1,180	8.5	11.0	11.7
BEAUFORT------	36,170	34,870	36,230	1,430	1,390	1,450	4.0	4.0	4.0
BERKELEY------	52,570	50,700	49,670	2,420	2,280	2,410	4.6	4.5	4.9
CALHOUN-------	5,160	5,340	5,500	370	360	470	7.2	6.7	8.5
CHARLESTON----	144,850	139,440	136,350	7,530	6,860	6,940	5.2	4.9	5.1
CHEROKEE------	22,680	22,470	22,310	1,290	1,320	2,020	5.7	5.9	9.1
CHESTER-------	14,280	13,980	14,060	1,230	1,140	1,280	8.6	8.2	9.1
CHESTERFIELD--	19,890	19,950	19,800	1,240	1,170	1,490	6.2	5.9	7.5
CLARENDON-----	11,580	11,730	12,150	1,160	1,110	1,170	10.0	9.5	9.6
COLLETON------	16,790	17,670	17,910	1,280	1,340	1,360	7.6	7.6	7.6
DARLINGTON----	28,030	27,880	27,970	2,470	2,270	2,600	8.8	8.1	9.3
DILLON--------	14,820	14,980	14,640	1,300	1,360	1,200	8.8	9.1	8.2
DORCHESTER----	34,890	33,640	32,980	1,430	1,340	1,450	4.1	4.0	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,410	7,530	7,460	450	370	370	6.1	4.9	5.0
FAIRFIELD-----	9,000	9,040	9,100	790	770	770	8.8	8.5	8.5
FLORENCE------	55,110	54,780	54,420	4,080	3,960	4,170	7.4	7.2	7.7
GEORGETOWN----	21,510	21,030	21,320	1,850	1,800	1,990	8.6	8.6	9.3
GREENVILLE----	173,250	167,520	164,830	8,150	7,670	8,320	4.7	4.6	5.0
GREENWOOD-----	28,430	28,370	28,700	2,130	1,980	2,580	7.5	7.0	9.0
HAMPTON-------	7,440	7,500	7,410	640	600	670	8.6	8.0	9.0
HORRY---------	69,590	67,720	68,710	4,070	4,070	4,350	5.8	6.0	6.3
JASPER--------	6,030	6,080	6,090	420	390	420	7.0	6.4	6.9
KERSHAW-------	19,130	18,990	18,420	1,370	1,420	1,320	7.2	7.5	7.2
LANCASTER-----	25,420	24,890	25,550	1,930	1,950	2,090	7.6	7.8	8.2
LAURENS-------	23,700	23,290	22,840	1,750	1,760	2,020	7.4	7.6	8.8
LEE-----------	7,810	7,850	8,220	570	550	780	7.3	7.0	9.5
LEXINGTON-----	90,490	87,940	86,660	3,160	2,980	2,720	3.5	3.4	3.1
McCORMICK-----	3,070	3,110	2,840	310	330	310	10.1	10.6	10.9
MARION--------	14,690	14,610	14,540	1,520	1,600	1,670	10.3	11.0	11.5
MARLBORO------	11,380	11,720	12,240	950	970	1,560	8.3	8.3	12.7
NEWBERRY------	15,460	15,460	15,240	1,190	1,070	1,000	7.7	6.9	6.6
OCONEE--------	27,810	28,030	28,000	1,850	1,930	1,890	6.7	6.9	6.8
ORANGEBURG----	39,270	39,390	39,160	3,330	3,350	3,500	8.5	8.5	8.9
PICKENS-------	47,810	46,320	45,720	2,400	2,360	2,670	5.0	5.1	5.8
RICHLAND------	141,800	137,610	135,890	6,830	6,310	6,160	4.8	4.6	4.5
SALUDA--------	7,540	7,580	7,610	370	360	530	4.9	4.7	7.0
SPARTANBURG---	114,080	111,520	109,540	5,480	6,380	6,590	4.8	5.7	6.0
SUMTER--------	34,910	35,210	35,840	2,630	2,630	3,080	7.5	7.5	8.6
UNION---------	14,740	14,320	14,590	1,130	1,100	1,410	7.7	7.7	9.7
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,090	16,420	16,890	1,360	1,240	1,520	8.0	7.6	9.0
YORK----------	69,670	68,050	65,260	3,810	4,200	3,740	5.5	6.2	5.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUN. 1987	MAY 1987	JUN. 1986	JUN. 1987	MAY 1987	JUN. 1986	JUN. 1987	MAY 1987	JUN. 1986	JUN. 1987	MAY 1987	JUN. 1986
ANDERSON	12,770	12,730	12,870	11,760	11,670	11,520	1,010	1,060	1,350	7.9	8.3	10.5
CHARLESTON	38,760	37,310	36,480	36,790	35,520	34,670	1,970	1,790	1,810	5.1	4.8	5.0
COLUMBIA	46,430	45,030	44,460	43,760	42,570	42,060	2,670	2,460	2,400	5.8	5.5	5.4
FLORENCE	15,170	15,080	14,980	14,110	14,050	13,890	1,060	1,030	1,090	7.0	6.8	7.3
GREENVILLE	33,700	32,570	32,080	31,800	30,790	30,140	1,900	1,780	1,940	5.6	5.5	6.0
GREENWOOD	10,190	10,170	10,290	9,450	9,480	9,390	740	690	900	7.3	6.8	8.7
MYRTLE BEACH	12,590	12,240	12,410	12,070	11,720	11,860	520	520	550	4.1	4.2	4.4
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,280	22,380	21,900	21,450	20,710	20,210	1,830	1,670	1,690	7.9	7.5	7.7
ROCK HILL	22,230	21,740	20,830	20,790	20,150	19,420	1,440	1,590	1,410	6.5	7.3	6.8
SPARTANBURG	23,330	22,850	22,460	21,980	21,280	20,840	1,350	1,570	1,620	5.8	6.9	7.2
SUMTER	10,600	10,690	10,880	9,780	9,870	9,920	820	820	960	7.7	7.7	8.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagriculturl wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Myra Smith, Gerri Taylor, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Lynn Rollins, Barbara Allen, Glenn Murray, and Sam McClary.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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JULY, 1987

SEASONAL FACTORS REDUCE NONFARM WORKFORCE

PUBLIC SECTOR DECLINE RESPONSIBLE FOR DROP IN JOBS

The level of nonagricultural employment in South Carolina dropped 13,600 to 1,380,400 in July. This figure was 46,800 higher than the employment level recorded one year earlier. The decline during the month was caused by the summer closing of educational institutions. As a result, the public sector reflected large seasonal losses; however, the private sector reported moderate gains.

SEASONAL DOWNTURN IN GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

Public sector employment dropped 15,900 to 240,000 in July, as educational losses continued to dictate the trend. Decreases in local (-15,200) and state (-900) education were primarily responsible for the downturn in government. Overall, local government plunged 15,100, while the state division declined 700 from June to July. Federal government reported a loss of 100 positions. When compared with year-ago levels, government employment rose 4,300.

(Continued on page 3)

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PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN JULY

The private workforce increased 2,300 to a level of 1,140,400. The majority of the growth occurred in the trade and service industries. Wholesale and retail trade registered a gain of 2,600. Retail trade was responsible for practically all of the increase, showing nominal advances throughout the division. Food stores experienced the largest gain in the retail sector as 1,200 workers were added. Services, despite sizeable losses in the educational field, climbed 1,300. Moderate gains in hotels and other lodging places, and membership organizations more than offset the school-related declines in educational services (-1,000), and pushed total services employment to 241,500 in July. Finance, insurance, and real estate added 500 employees, while transportation and public utilities remained unchanged.

Negative trends were evident in manufacturing and construction. Seasonal employment declines were recorded in manufacturing as payrolls were reduced by 1,800 to a level of 366,600. Unpaid vacations accounted for a large part of this reduction. Durable goods experienced a drop of 500 positions, while nondurable goods lost 1,300. The significant declines were in the soft-good division, where textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products each saw payroll reductions of 800. Within durables, electrical and electronic equipment lost 300 positions. When compared to the July, 1986 level, manufacturing was up 4,500, and textile mill products increased 1,800. An employment drop of 300 in construction could be attributed to losses in general building and special trades contractors.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNWARD MOVEMENT

Nonagricultural employment for South Carolina's female workers declined for the second consecutive month. The downturn of 11,900 female jobs resulted from losses in both the public and private sectors. July's total of 628,600 was 21,200 higher than the previous year's level.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector dropped 11,800 in July. A seasonal decrease in local government school employment accounted for practically all of the total downturn. State government dropped 300, while federal government was unchanged from one month earlier. Influenced by vacations and layoffs in manufacturing, female employment in the private sector dropped 100 during July. Manufacturing female employment, at 148,100, decreased 1,600 during July with both the durable and nondurable sectors experiencing losses. Retail trade, positively affected by tourism, advanced 1,100 over the month. Wholesale trade was held constant at 14,700 from one month earlier. Services; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported gains of 300 and 100, respectively. The workforces in construction, and transportation and public utilities were unchanged from June to July.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 5.5% in July, the lowest figure in over seven years. This represented 91,500 jobless individuals, a drop of 6,100 from the June level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to an expanding economy, especially in trade and services, that has been able to accommodate most jobseekers. It has been a particularly good summer for students entering the labor force in South Carolina. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.0% in July.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
July, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,653,500	1,663,600	1,618,600	1,637,800	1,636,700	1,602,900
Total Employment	1,562,000	1,566,000	1,510,900	1,553,000	1,541,200	1,501,900
Total Unemployment	91,500	97,600	107,700	84,800	95,500	101,000
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.9	6.7	5.2	5.8	6.3

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	233,230	232,260	220,640	229,150	232,250	222,270
Total Employment	222,630	220,880	209,290	220,070	222,260	212,750
Total Unemployment	10,600	11,380	11,350	9,080	9,990	9,520
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.3

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	330,000	335,090	318,150
Total Employment	315,060	319,060	299,410
Total Unemployment	14,940	16,030	18,740
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.8	5.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	122,105	121,153	120,303	119,952	119,517	118,117
Total Employment	114,652	113,498	111,832	112,727	112,257	109,887
Total Unemployment	7,453	7,655	8,471	7,224	7,260	8,230
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.0	6.1	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Charleston area dropped 1,200 to 188,300 in July. Suffering from the largest employment downturn was the public sector. Local government, responding to seasonal cutbacks, was down 1,300 jobs, while federal government dropped 100 jobs. State government, meanwhile, added 200 workers to the job count. Within the private sector, services (-400) experienced the largest monthly decline. Also reporting negative movement was manufacturing (-200), with the total loss centered in nondurable goods. Job gains were reported in wholesale and retail trade (+300); finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); and construction (+100). Transportation and public utilities, at 9,700, held steady from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural employment decreased 900 to 213,600 during July. Total government, at 54,200, experienced a considerable loss of 1,200 workers. All three sectors within government reported losses with local government down 1,000 jobs, reflecting downturns in school employment. Both federal and state government declined 100 each. In the private sector, manufacturing (-200) and services (-200) were the only two industry divisions registering downturns. The largest employment gain was seen in trade (+400), with all of the upturn in the retail sector. Moderate expansion in the job level was recorded in construction (+200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Transportation and public utilities remained unchanged from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Seasonal downturns in government heavily influenced the total nonfarm picture in Greenville-Spartanburg in July. Nonagricultural employment dropped 5,300 to 299,600 over the month. The public sector lost 4,900 employees from the payrolls as educational institutions geared down for the summer. The federal workforce was unchanged from 2,000 in June. There were 400 jobs lost in the private sector where employment was at a level of 264,000. Manufacturing employment fell 700 reflecting vacations and layoffs in both the hard- and soft-good industries. The construction job count moved down 200 to 22,000. Postive employment trends, because of seasonality, were found in trade (+400), and transportation and public utilities, (+100). Posting no change in employment were services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Despite the monthly developments, total nonfarm employment was 5,100 above the year-ago level.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's civilian jobless rate fell to 6.0% in July . . . down from 6.1% the previous month. An unexpected surge in job growth pulled the rate to its lowest level since December, 1979. Overall, nonfarm employment rose 304,000, with manufacturing adding 70,000 workers to the payrolls.

Americans worked shorter weeks in July . . . Average weekly hours declined to 34.7, a drop of 0.1 hour from June. The average workweek for factories remained constant at 41.0, while factory overtime rose 0.1 hour, to 3.8. Average hourly earnings rose to $8.96 in July, up from $8.94, while the pay rate for factory workers held steady at $9.88. Average weekly earnings for factory workers fell to $401.13 from $406.07.

Retail sales continued their strong showing in July . . . posting a gain of 0.8%. This increase, following a revised 1.4% rise in June, provided further evidence that consumer buying power was overriding any fears of inflation. Sales at auto dealers surged 1.9%, while building materials were up 1.2%. Excluding autos, retail sales rose 0.4%. Overall, durable-good purchases advanced 1.4%, while nondurables climbed 0.4%.

Producer prices inched upward 0.2% in July . . . This minor increase indicated inflation continued to be well under control, despite an intense gain in energy prices, which jumped 1.5%. Energy costs, which have climbed 14.3% in the past 12 months, remained affected by the volatile political situation in the Middle East. Food prices dropped 0.6% during the month.

Housing construction increased 0.9% in July . . . The housing industry showed signs of recovery from a jump in mortgage rates this spring, posting its first gain in five months. The rebound came entirely from single-family homes, which rose 5.7%. Multi-family construction, still suffering from high vacancy rates throughout the country, fell 9.8%. Significant gains were seen in the Northeast (+9.1%) and South (+5.8%), while the West was up 0.2%. Starts in the Midwest plunged 15.7% as bad weather plaqued much of the region. Building permits, a good indication of future activity, slipped 1.9%.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities rose a strong 0.8% in July . . . American manufacturers were beginning to benefit from a shrinking trade deficit, as activity at plants advanced 0.8%. Both durables (+0.8%) and nondurables (+0.9%) posted gains during the month. Also experiencing considerable growth was mining, which surged 1.1%. Utilities grew by 0.6%.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Loris Industries	Loris	500	Horry County will be the site of the lingerie-manufacturing plant. Fifty workers will be hired within the first week of August, with 25 more being hired each week until full capacity is reached.
ADO Corporation	Spartanburg	60	A one million dollar expansion expected to be completed by September, 1987, will relocate much of the weaving, dyeing, finishing, and drapery-sewing operations of ADO.
PMI Food Equipment Group, Inc.	Darlington	200	Darlington will be the site of a commercial-cooking equipment plant scheduled to open in Mid-1988.
BASF Corporation	Clemson	25	BASF will complete a multi-million dollar expansion of its nylon filament operations in the next two years.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES TO CLIMB

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers advanced $0.03 to $8.11 during July. Both durables and nondurables experienced payroll increases. Durables, at $8.28, reported a rise of $0.05. Within this sector, positive movement was seen in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.08); machinery, except electrical (+$0.03); and furniture and fixtures (+$0.01). Registering payroll decreases were electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.03), fabricated metal products (-$0.02), and lumber and wood products (-$0.01). Instruments and related products showed no change over the month. The nondurable-good sector recorded a $0.02 gain to $8.02. In nondurables, paper and allied products (+$0.06), textile mill products (+$0.01), and apparel and other textile products (+$0.01) registered upturns. Negative movement was seen in chemicals and allied products (-$0.06), printing and publishing (-$0.05), and food and kindred products (-$0.03). Higher premiums paid for piece work resulted in the month's overall rise.

Nationally, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers remained unchanged at $9.88. Durable goods fell $0.02, while nondurable goods climbed $0.04.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
July, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.11	$ 8.08	$ 7.95	$ 9.01	$ 8.99	$ 9.19
Average Weekly Earnings	$336.56	$338.55	$321.98	$372.11	$376.68	$379.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.76	$ 99.54	$ 98.16	$109.19	$110.76	$115.72

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.89	$ 7.86	$ 7.73	$ 7.98	$ 7.99	$ 7.72
Average Weekly Earnings	$321.12	$325.40	$305.34	$333.56	$334.78	$314.20
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.23	$ 95.68	$ 93.09	$ 97.88	$ 98.44	$ 95.79

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.88	$ 9.88	$ 9.74
Average Weekly Earnings	$401.13	$406.07	$391.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$117.70	$119.04	$119.38

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE IN JULY

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.3 hour less overtime in July than in the previous month. Durable and nondurable goods registered declines in premium hours. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours increased 0.4 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	4.3	3.6
Durable Goods	4.1	4.7	3.3
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.1	3.7

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JULY

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers decreased 0.4 hour to 41.5 in July. The hard-good sector experienced a drop of 0.5 hour, coupled with a 0.3 hour downturn in the soft-good sector. Durables, at 42.3, suffered hourly losses in nearly all major industry divisions. The most significant reductions were seen in electrical and electronic equipment (-1.3); machinery, except electrical (-0.8); fabricated metal products (-0.7); and lumber and wood products (-0.6). However, notable gains were recorded in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.7); and instruments and related products (+0.5). Nondurables, at 41.1, reported hourly declines in food and kindred products (-1.5), printing and publishing (-1.0), chemicals and allied products (-0.7), and apparel and other textile products (-0.1). Positive movement was displayed in paper and allied products (+0.6). Holding steady from one month earlier was the workweek in textile mill products. Less overtime worked and shorter scheduled workweeks contributed to July's downward pace.

Throughout the nation, the manufacturing production workweek lost 0.5 hour, in addition to a 0.1 hour fall in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECREASES IN JULY

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 1.8 points to 107.7 in July. The downturn was caused by a 0.4 hour decrease in average weekly hours along with a 2,000 drop in production worker employment. The decline was attributed to less output per hour due to vacations. July's production worker index was 3.6 points greater than the year-ago figure of 104.1.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

July, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.7	109.5	104.1
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.1	149.6	138.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	94.8	96.2	92.6
Textile Productivity Index	68.6	69.4	65.8
Apparel Productivity Index	99.1	101.3	98.8

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

There was adequate rainfall throughout most of South Carolina during the first half of August. All field crops (corn, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, and peanuts) were reported to be in fair to good condition. South Carolina fruit and vegetables (watermelons, cantaloups, and peaches) also were in fair to good condition. Greens should be planted near the end of August, and the apple harvesting has begun.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Mechanical Design Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$35,000	X		Spartanburg
Photographer	99	Audiovisual Equipment Operator	99	12	X		$18,000		X	Beaufort
Administrative Clerk	48	Bookkeeper	27	14	X		$11,440		X	Kingstree
Manager, Retail Store	15	None	N/A	16	X		$13,000	X		Greenville
Counselor, School	99	None	N/A	17	X		$24,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Tax Accountant	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,440		X	Newberry
Graphic Artist	24	None	N/A	14	X		$18,000		X	Lexington
Biologist	61	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Rock Hill
Keypunch Operator	08	Management Trainee	01	16	X		$13,000		X	Clinton
Drafter, Civil	36	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Sumter
Warehouse Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$13,520		X	Lancaster
Administrative Asst.	36	Sales Representative, General	24	16	X		$20,000	X		Beaufort
Contract Specialist	12	Pattern Maker	99	12	X		$28,340		X	Liberty

*There are currently more than 110,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1380.4	1394.0	1333.6	- 13.6	+ 46.8
Total Private	1140.4	1138.1	1097.9	+ 2.3	+ 42.5
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	92.7	93.0	89.8	- 0.3	+ 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.5	13.3	13.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	4.9	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.5	8.4	8.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	44.7	45.0	42.3	- 0.3	+ 2.4
Electrical Work	9.2	9.2	8.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	366.6	368.4	362.1	- 1.8	+ 4.5
Durable Goods	122.3	122.8	119.0	- 0.5	+ 3.3
Nondurable Goods	244.3	245.6	243.1	- 1.3	+ 1.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.2	58.2	56.0	0.0	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	17.4	17.3	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	3.6	3.7	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Communication	12.8	12.8	12.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.2	8.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.9	14.9	15.2	0.0	- 0.3
Electric Services	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	313.2	310.6	297.9	+ 2.6	+ 15.3
Wholesale Trade	59.4	59.2	57.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.4	33.3	31.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	14.1	13.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	25.9	25.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.8	8.8	8.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.6	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1987	Net Change From: Jul. 1986
Retail Trade	253.8	251.4	240.8	+ 2.4	+ 13.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.5	11.5	10.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.3	31.2	29.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Department Stores	20.2	20.3	19.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Food Stores	45.5	44.3	41.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.7
Grocery Stores	42.8	41.6	39.4	+ 1.2	+ 3.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.5	66.0	62.5	+ 0.5	+ 4.0
Banking	15.4	15.4	15.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.8	6.7	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	14.1	13.9	13.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Life Insurance	6.2	6.1	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	241.5	240.2	227.9	+ 1.3	+ 13.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.4	24.8	23.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Health Services	48.3	48.0	46.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Hospitals	16.3	16.3	15.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	18.2	19.2	19.0	- 1.0	- 0.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.7	11.3	12.1	- 0.6	- 1.4
Total Government	240.0	255.9	235.7	- 15.9	+ 4.3
Total Federal Government	38.8	38.9	39.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Total State Government	80.3	81.0	81.0	- 0.7	- 0.7
State Education	28.0	28.9	30.4	- 0.9	- 2.4
Other State Government	52.3	52.1	50.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Total Local Government	120.9	136.0	115.6	- 15.1	+ 5.7
Local Education	61.9	77.1	57.2	- 15.2	+ 4.7
Other Local Government	59.0	58.9	58.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1987	Net Change From: Jul. 1986
Manufacturing	366.6	368.4	362.1	- 1.8	+ 4.5
Durable Goods	122.3	122.8	119.0	- 0.5	+ 3.3
Lumber and Wood Products	16.1	16.0	15.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.3	5.2	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.4	4.3	4.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.0	- 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.4	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.6	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.5	5.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.1	28.4	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.6	4.7	4.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.3	6.5	5.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.0	20.3	19.6	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.2	2.5	2.9	- 0.3	- 0.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.3	8.0	6.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.5	2.7	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.6	8.7	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	5.1	5.6	- 0.2	- 0.7
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.4	2.6	2.9	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	244.3	245.6	243.1	- 1.3	+ 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.6	15.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Meat Products	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1987	Net Change From: Jul. 1986
Textile Mill Products	103.8	104.6	102.0	- 0.8	+ 1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.4	26.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.9	29.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	15.5	14.7	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.9	7.3	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.9	6.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.3	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	44.9	45.0	- 0.8	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.9	14.5	- 0.7	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.1	6.2	6.1	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.1	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.1	6.7	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.2	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.3	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	10.7	10.5	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.6	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.9	4.8	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	32.0	32.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.4	14.6	15.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	21.1	20.9	21.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.8	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.9	9.8	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1987	Net Change From: Jul. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1385.4	1377.9	1338.6	+ 7.5	+ 46.8
Total Private	1127.5	1120.6	1085.7	+ 6.9	+ 41.8
Construction	90.5	90.0	87.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Manufacturing	368.2	366.7	363.7	+ 1.5	+ 4.5
Durable Goods	123.2	121.5	119.9	+ 1.7	+ 3.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.8	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.3	15.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.2	29.7	28.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.1	20.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	245.0	245.2	243.8	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.6	15.5	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	104.4	104.7	102.6	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.5	27.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.8	30.1	29.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	9.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.4	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.7	45.3	- 0.3	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.6	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.8	14.7	- 0.4	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.9	9.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.7	10.3	10.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.9	32.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.6	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.6

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.1	57.5	55.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	17.4	17.0	16.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Communication	12.8	12.8	12.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.7	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	306.8	305.3	291.8	+ 1.5	+15.0
Wholesale Trade	58.8	58.9	56.5	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Retail Trade	248.0	246.4	235.3	+ 1.6	+12.7
General Merchandise Stores	31.7	31.7	29.8	0.0	+ 1.9
Food Stores	44.3	43.9	40.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.0	64.7	61.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Insurance Carriers	14.1	13.9	13.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Services	237.2	234.7	223.8	+ 2.5	+13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.2	21.9	20.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Educational Services	21.0	21.2	21.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Total Government	257.9	257.3	252.9	+ 0.6	+ 5.0
Total Federal Government	37.6	38.0	38.3	- 0.4	- 0.7
Total State Government	82.6	83.7	83.4	- 1.1	- 0.8
Total Local Government	137.7	135.6	131.2	+ 2.1	+ 6.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	299.6	304.9	294.5	213.6	214.5	214.9
Construction	22.0	22.2	23.0	15.2	15.0	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.2	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.6	99.3	98.6	29.4	29.6	28.2
Durable Goods	30.9	31.3	30.3	14.6	14.7	13.9
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.7	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.7	11.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.2	4.3	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.2	6.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.7	68.0	68.3	14.8	14.9	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.0	32.2	31.7	2.0	2.0	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.6	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.1	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.6	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.3	9.4	9.8	2.3	2.3	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.1	5.1	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.9	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	8.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.0	4.0	4.2	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.8	8.8	8.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.0
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.9	4.7	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	69.9	69.5	67.3	46.8	46.4	47.5
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.1	15.9	12.9	12.9	12.6
Retail Trade	53.8	53.4	51.4	33.9	33.5	34.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.8	6.8	6.5	4.2	4.1	4.6
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.7	11.7	11.6	18.0	17.9	17.5
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.8	1.6
Services	50.2	50.2	48.4	39.2	39.4	39.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.6	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	7.9	8.0	7.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	3.1
Total Government	35.6	40.5	34.6	54.2	55.4	57.6
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	8.1	7.9
Total State Government	10.8	11.0	11.1	30.9	31.0	32.1
Total Local Government	22.8	27.5	21.5	15.3	16.3	17.6

Note: See technical notes on final page Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	188.3	189.5	182.7	43.2	43.3	43.3
Construction	14.9	14.8	14.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	20.9	21.1	20.0	13.3	13.3	13.0
Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	11.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.2	8.8	11.0	11.0	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.8	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.2	.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.5	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.7	9.7	9.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.5	47.2	45.4	9.1	9.1	9.1
Wholesale Trade	8.5	8.3	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.0	38.9	37.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.9	8.7	8.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	37.8	38.2	36.3	8.7	8.8	8.5
Total Government	48.5	49.7	49.0	4.8	4.8	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.2	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.8	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.4	17.7	17.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.8	46.6	47.3	46.9	46.8	47.3
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.4
Manufacturing	19.6	19.5	19.5	13.1	13.1	12.8
Durable Goods	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.1	9.1	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.1	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.0	6.0	5.8	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total Government	5.6	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1987

Industry	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Net Change From Jun. 1987	Net Change From Jul. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	628.6	640.5	607.4	-11.9	+21.2
Total Private	496.5	496.6	479.2	- 0.1	+17.3
Construction	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	148.1	149.7	147.0	- 1.6	+ 1.1
Durable Goods	38.5	38.8	37.3	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.9	3.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.6	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.1	12.1	11.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	2.9	3.0	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	109.6	110.9	109.7	- 1.3	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.9	44.4	43.3	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.8	11.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.9	12.8	- 0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	38.0	38.1	- 0.8	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.7	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.3	13.0	12.6	- 0.7	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.2	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.6	8.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.9	12.9	12.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	150.9	149.8	143.8	+ 1.1	+ 7.1
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.7	14.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	136.2	135.1	129.7	+ 1.1	+ 6.5
General Merchandise Stores	23.7	23.7	22.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Food Stores	20.9	20.3	19.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.3	40.2	38.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Banking	11.5	11.5	11.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	136.8	136.5	130.2	+ 0.3	+ 6.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.5	16.0	15.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Health Services	39.6	39.4	38.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Hospitals	13.3	13.3	12.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.2	11.8	11.5	- 0.6	- 0.3
Total Government	132.1	143.9	128.2	-11.8	+ 3.9
Total Federal Government	12.4	12.4	12.5	0.0	- 0.1
Total State Government	43.8	44.1	43.8	- 0.3	0.0
State Education	12.9	13.3	14.0	- 0.4	- 1.1
Other State Government	30.9	30.8	29.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Total Local Government	75.9	87.4	71.9	-11.5	+ 4.0
Local Education	47.0	58.6	43.5	-11.6	+ 3.5
Other Local Government	28.9	28.8	28.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
MANUFACTURING	285.7	287.7	282.9	336.56	338.55	321.98	41.5	41.9	40.5	8.11	8.08	7.95
DURABLE GOODS	94.3	94.8	92.1	350.24	352.24	332.52	42.3	42.8	40.9	8.28	8.23	8.13
Lumber and Wood Products	13.4	13.3	12.8	298.29	303.05	304.08	41.2	41.8	42.0	7.24	7.25	7.24
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.5	279.10	281.48	274.79	40.1	40.5	39.2	6.96	6.95	7.01
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.3	8.4	425.01	414.90	391.39	45.7	45.0	43.2	9.30	9.22	9.06
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.3	11.8	328.05	334.54	314.81	40.5	41.2	39.4	8.10	8.12	7.99
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.3	21.5	20.4	369.32	374.78	348.96	43.5	44.3	41.2	8.49	8.46	8.47
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.4	4.0	355.64	359.04	332.42	42.9	44.0	41.5	8.29	8.16	8.01
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.2	15.4	15.0	314.06	325.29	284.65	41.0	42.3	39.1	7.66	7.69	7.28
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.3	4.7	352.35	348.30	294.34	43.5	43.0	37.4	8.10	8.10	7.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	191.4	192.9	190.8	329.62	331.20	316.76	41.1	41.4	40.3	8.02	8.00	7.86
Food and Kindred Products	10.6	10.4	10.3	269.47	281.32	284.57	37.9	39.4	39.8	7.11	7.14	7.15
Textile Mill Products	90.6	91.6	89.7	313.41	312.99	294.76	41.9	41.9	40.6	7.48	7.47	7.26
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.8	25.0	24.4	321.82	319.70	299.62	42.4	42.4	41.1	7.59	7.54	7.29
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.9	26.9	26.9	325.03	328.22	299.02	41.3	41.6	39.5	7.87	7.89	7.57
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.1	8.1	275.65	278.66	267.46	40.3	40.8	39.8	6.84	6.83	6.72
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.6	12.0	318.86	316.99	291.30	41.9	41.6	39.1	7.61	7.62	7.45
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	2.9	2.9	309.26	302.35	315.23	40.8	40.1	42.2	7.58	7.54	7.47
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.6	8.2	289.71	287.31	291.44	43.5	43.4	44.7	6.66	6.62	6.52
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	37.4	37.4	201.32	201.47	190.40	37.7	37.8	36.9	5.34	5.33	5.16
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.8	8.7	197.88	197.49	179.95	38.8	38.8	36.8	5.10	5.09	4.89
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	12.3	11.9	173.24	174.47	172.92	35.5	35.9	36.1	4.88	4.86	4.79
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.5	535.91	526.04	541.35	44.4	43.8	45.0	12.07	12.01	12.03
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.6	325.37	335.87	303.60	38.1	39.1	36.8	8.54	8.59	8.25
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.6	19.7	19.8	498.52	509.33	493.16	42.5	43.2	41.9	11.73	11.79	11.77

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.1	15.3	14.4	372.11	376.68	379.55	41.3	41.9	41.3	9.01	8.99	9.19
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.6	362.93	367.65	361.01	42.3	42.9	41.4	8.58	8.57	8.72
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.3	5.8	387.60	390.42	408.46	40.0	40.5	41.3	9.69	9.64	9.89

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.6	20.7	19.6	321.12	325.40	305.34	40.7	41.4	39.5	7.89	7.86	7.73
Durable Goods	9.6	9.7	9.3	295.24	300.15	288.15	40.5	41.4	39.8	7.29	7.25	7.24
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	308.97	308.32	266.25	40.6	41.0	38.2	7.61	7.52	6.97
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.6	1.5	315.62	333.60	320.80	39.7	41.7	40.0	7.95	8.00	8.02
Nondurable Goods	11.0	11.0	10.3	345.20	349.43	321.47	40.9	41.5	39.3	8.44	8.42	8.18
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	296.06	300.76	277.03	40.5	41.2	38.8	7.31	7.30	7.14
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	187.79	189.93	175.03	38.8	39.0	37.4	4.84	4.87	4.68

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1987	Jul. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.1	74.6	74.1	333.56	334.78	314.20	41.8	41.9	40.7	7.98	7.99	7.72
Durable Goods	22.3	22.6	21.9	346.41	348.47	329.21	42.4	42.6	41.1	8.17	8.18	8.01
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	7.9	384.10	377.94	359.97	44.2	44.1	42.2	8.69	8.57	8.53
Nondurable Goods	51.8	52.0	52.2	327.44	328.64	308.56	41.5	41.6	40.6	7.89	7.90	7.60
Textile Mill Products	27.9	28.0	27.7	313.25	314.84	294.58	41.6	41.7	40.8	7.53	7.55	7.22
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.8	8.8	318.06	315.29	291.34	41.2	41.0	39.8	7.72	7.69	7.32
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.3	9.4	324.86	329.72	309.01	42.3	42.6	42.1	7.68	7.74	7.34
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	244.85	253.57	244.04	36.6	37.4	36.1	6.69	6.78	6.76
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	3.0	2.6	310.89	311.28	273.34	43.3	42.7	39.5	7.18	7.29	6.92
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.4	7.4	7.7	196.22	201.50	177.74	38.1	38.9	36.2	5.15	5.18	4.91
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.7	158.41	157.83	133.23	36.5	36.2	33.9	4.34	4.36	3.93
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.8	419.89	420.84	395.75	42.2	42.0	40.3	9.95	10.02	9.82

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

JULY, 1987

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
Abbeville	6,630	6,740	6,070	3,230	3,220	3,180	3,400	3,520	2,890
Aiken	42,900	42,900	43,600	17,800	17,800	18,200	25,100	25,100	25,400
Allendale	2,850	2,890	2,610	1,040	1,050	1,040	1,810	1,840	1,570
Anderson	46,800	46,600	47,300	19,600	19,500	19,500	27,200	27,100	27,800
Bamberg	4,560	4,620	4,250	1,450	1,450	1,450	3,110	3,170	2,800
Barnwell	8,050	8,480	7,590	2,830	3,130	3,170	5,220	5,350	4,420
Beaufort	32,960	33,210	31,140	1,230	1,090	1,230	31,730	32,120	29,910
Berkeley	23,400	23,700	22,500	6,000	6,[illegible]	5,800	17,400	17,600	16,700
Calhoun	3,910	4,000	3,860	2,110	2,160	2,250	1,800	1,840	1,610
Charleston	147,600	148,400	143,900	10,100	10,200	9,600	137,500	138,200	134,300
Cherokee	17,810	17,970	15,200	8,230	8,210	7,470	9,580	9,760	7,730
Chester	12,100	12,330	11,090	5,430	5,520	5,470	6,670	6,810	5,620
Chesterfield	13,100	13,360	12,200	7,120	7,240	6,920	5,980	6,120	5,280
Clarendon	6,150	6,220	5,850	1,600	1,600	1,550	4,550	4,620	4,300
Colleton	9,340	9,410	9,040	2,200	2,180	2,290	7,140	7,230	6,750
Darlington	20,340	20,740	18,840	6,790	7,000	6,700	13,550	13,740	12,140
Dillon	9,360	9,360	8,580	3,640	3,610	3,550	5,720	5,750	5,030
Dorchester	17,300	17,400	16,300	4,800	4,800	4,600	12,500	12,600	11,700
Edgefield	4,580	4,640	4,320	1,990	2,010	1,980	2,590	2,630	2,340
Fairfield	6,670	6,690	6,270	2,180	2,120	2,130	4,490	4,570	4,140
Florence	46,900	46,800	47,300	13,100	13,100	12,800	33,800	33,700	34,500
Georgetown	16,380	16,680	14,910	3,640	3,810	4,020	12,740	12,870	10,890
Greenville	172,500	175,100	168,900	50,200	50,600	49,700	122,300	124,500	119,200
Greenwood	28,450	28,670	26,170	11,050	11,000	10,910	17,400	17,670	15,260
Hampton	5,380	5,450	4,920	1,590	1,580	1,610	3,790	3,870	3,310
Horry	60,560	61,310	55,810	5,370	5,210	4,630	55,190	56,100	51,180
Jasper	3,170	3,220	3,030	220	220	220	2,950	3,000	2,810
Kershaw	16,190	16,350	14,470	6,180	6,220	6,270	10,010	10,130	8,200
Lancaster	18,610	18,770	16,930	8,280	8,240	8,470	10,330	10,530	8,460
Laurens	19,540	19,660	17,070	7,700	7,630	7,380	11,840	12,030	9,690
Lee	2,990	3,000	2,920	950	950	940	2,040	2,050	1,980
Lexington	49,700	49,800	48,400	14,000	14,000	13,400	35,700	35,800	35,000
McCormick	2,190	2,210	1,790	740	740	790	1,450	1,470	1,000
Marion	11,770	12,150	10,760	4,590	4,830	4,700	7,180	7,320	6,060
Marlboro	8,220	8,290	7,690	3,720	3,710	3,530	4,500	4,580	4,160
Newberry	11,800	11,820	10,850	4,930	4,890	5,010	6,870	6,930	5,840
Oconee	23,010	23,380	21,420	9,440	9,500	9,450	13,570	13,880	11,970
Orangeburg	29,380	29,590	26,420	9,170	9,130	8,460	20,210	20,460	17,960
Pickens	32,200	33,400	32,000	11,400	11,500	11,700	20,800	21,900	20,300
Richland	163,900	164,700	166,400	15,400	15,600	14,800	148,500	149,100	151,600
Saluda	3,220	3,260	2,920	1,250	1,260	1,050	1,970	2,000	1,870
Spartanburg	94,900	96,400	93,600	37,000	37,200	37,200	57,900	59,200	56,400
Sumter	30,740	30,910	32,160	8,670	8,680	8,700	22,070	22,230	23,460
Union	10,890	10,940	10,870	6,120	6,140	6,000	4,770	4,800	4,870
Williamsburg	10,620	10,900	10,980	3,970	4,190	4,200	6,650	6,710	6,780
York	43,200	43,300	43,300	13,300	13,300	13,000	29,900	30,000	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
July, 1987

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JUL. 1987	JUN. 1987	JUL. 1986	JUL. 1987	JUN. 1987	JUL. 1986	JUL. 1987	JUN. 1987	JUL. 1986
ABBEVILLE-----	10,320	10,500	10,740	790	850	1,340	7.7	8.1	12.5
AIKEN---------	60,550	60,440	57,810	2,820	3,020	2,790	4.7	5.0	4.8
ALLENDALE-----	4,510	4,540	4,520	400	450	470	8.9	9.9	10.4
ANDERSON------	66,270	66,010	66,430	3,960	4,030	5,510	6.0	6.1	8.3
BAMBERG-------	7,010	6,990	7,190	680	690	820	9.7	9.9	11.4
BARNWELL------	9,910	9,950	9,800	1,110	850	890	11.2	8.5	9.1
BEAUFORT------	36,090	36,160	36,780	1,360	1,430	1,420	3.8	4.0	3.9
BERKELEY------	52,870	52,560	50,140	2,340	2,420	2,630	4.4	4.6	5.2
CALHOUN-------	5,160	5,160	5,560	390	370	490	7.6	7.2	8.8
CHARLESTON----	145,280	144,820	137,260	6,900	7,530	7,170	4.7	5.2	5.2
CHEROKEE------	22,720	22,680	21,380	1,290	1,290	1,630	5.7	5.7	7.6
CHESTER-------	14,230	14,270	14,040	1,280	1,230	1,250	9.0	8.6	8.9
CHESTERFIELD--	19,660	19,890	20,050	1,160	1,240	1,600	5.9	6.2	8.0
CLARENDON-----	11,690	11,570	12,170	1,190	1,160	1,500	10.2	10.0	12.3
COLLETON------	16,730	16,780	18,020	1,150	1,280	1,410	6.9	7.6	7.8
DARLINGTON----	27,800	28,020	28,270	2,340	2,470	2,810	8.4	8.8	9.9
DILLON--------	14,830	14,820	14,780	1,090	1,300	1,260	7.3	8.8	8.5
DORCHESTER----	35,080	34,880	33,250	1,360	1,430	1,550	3.9	4.1	4.7
EDGEFIELD-----	7,320	7,410	7,440	380	450	410	5.2	6.1	5.5
FAIRFIELD-----	8,970	9,000	9,160	700	790	800	7.8	8.8	8.7
FLORENCE------	55,110	55,100	54,460	3,850	4,080	4,260	7.0	7.4	7.8
GEORGETOWN----	21,170	21,510	21,100	1,560	1,850	1,860	7.4	8.6	8.8
GREENVILLE----	170,290	173,240	162,620	7,280	8,160	7,710	4.3	4.7	4.7
GREENWOOD-----	28,420	28,420	28,830	1,970	2,130	2,660	6.9	7.5	9.2
HAMPTON-------	7,450	7,430	7,380	620	640	660	8.3	8.6	8.9
HORRY---------	68,820	69,570	68,770	3,890	4,070	4,160	5.7	5.9	6.0
JASPER--------	5,980	6,030	6,060	360	420	390	6.0	7.0	6.4
KERSHAW-------	19,160	19,130	18,510	1,350	1,370	1,350	7.0	7.2	7.3
LANCASTER-----	25,300	25,420	25,710	1,670	1,930	2,550	6.6	7.6	9.9
LAURENS-------	23,500	23,700	22,770	1,490	1,750	2,060	6.3	7.4	9.0
LEE-----------	8,010	7,810	8,170	650	570	700	8.1	7.3	8.6
LEXINGTON-----	89,430	90,480	86,950	2,970	3,160	3,370	3.3	3.5	3.9
McCORMICK-----	3,050	3,070	2,860	280	310	320	9.2	10.1	11.2
MARION--------	14,310	14,690	14,680	1,320	1,520	1,880	9.2	10.3	12.8
MARLBORO------	11,460	11,380	12,030	930	950	1,470	8.1	8.3	12.2
NEWBERRY------	15,320	15,450	15,310	1,030	1,190	1,070	6.7	7.7	7.0
OCONEE--------	27,590	27,810	28,400	1,670	1,850	2,360	6.1	6.7	8.3
ORANGEBURG----	39,360	39,260	38,930	3,090	3,330	3,690	7.9	8.5	9.5
PICKENS-------	47,630	47,800	46,970	2,800	2,400	4,360	5.9	5.0	9.3
RICHLAND------	139,740	141,780	135,320	6,120	6,830	6,150	4.4	4.8	4.5
SALUDA--------	7,570	7,540	7,490	360	370	580	4.8	4.9	7.7
SPARTANBURG---	112,080	114,060	108,550	4,860	5,480	6,660	4.3	4.8	6.1
SUMTER--------	34,980	34,910	36,190	2,640	2,630	3,390	7.5	7.5	9.4
UNION---------	14,620	14,730	14,390	1,010	1,130	1,360	6.9	7.7	9.5
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,790	17,090	16,900	1,270	1,360	1,400	7.6	8.0	8.3
YORK----------	69,470	69,680	64,450	3,800	3,810	3,480	5.5	5.5	5.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1987

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUL. 1987	JUN. 1987	JUL. 1986	JUL. 1987	JUN. 1987	JUL. 1986	JUL. 1987	JUN. 1987	JUL. 1986	JUL. 1987	JUN. 1987	JUL. 1986
ANDERSON	12,810	12,770	12,940	11,820	11,760	11,560	990	1,010	1,380	7.7	7.9	10.7
CHARLESTON	38,870	38,750	36,720	37,070	36,780	34,850	1,800	1,970	1,870	4.6	5.1	5.1
COLUMBIA	45,710	46,420	44,280	43,320	43,750	41,880	2,390	2,670	2,400	5.2	5.8	5.4
FLORENCE	15,170	15,170	14,990	14,170	14,110	13,880	1,000	1,060	1,110	6.6	7.0	7.4
GREENVILLE	33,090	33,690	31,630	31,400	31,790	29,840	1,690	1,900	1,790	5.1	5.6	5.7
GREENWOOD	10,200	10,190	10,340	9,510	9,450	9,410	690	740	930	6.8	7.3	9.0
MYRTLE BEACH	12,450	12,590	12,430	11,960	12,070	11,900	490	520	530	3.9	4.1	4.3
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,300	23,280	22,060	21,620	21,450	20,320	1,680	1,830	1,740	7.2	7.9	7.9
ROCK HILL	22,170	22,230	20,560	20,730	20,790	19,240	1,440	1,440	1,320	6.5	6.5	6.4
SPARTANBURG	22,890	23,330	22,260	21,700	21,980	20,620	1,190	1,350	1,640	5.2	5.8	7.4
SUMTER	10,610	10,590	10,990	9,790	9,770	9,930	820	820	1,060	7.7	7.7	9.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagriculturl wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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AUGUST, 1987

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN AUGUST

SEASONAL FACTORS BOOST NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Widespread growth throughout the private sector pushed nonfarm employment in South Carolina up 9,200 in August to 1,386,400. All major industry divisions reported gains in employment during the month. Over the year, 43,800 workers were added to the payrolls.

PRIVATE SECTOR PAYROLL RECORDS SHARP RISE

The job count in the private sector rose 8,000 to 1,147,600. Record level employment gains were reported in five out of seven major industry divisions within the private sector. Significant employment advances were found in manufacturing and trade. Persons returning from vacations and layoffs pushed manufacturing up 3,600 as both the hard-good (+2,000) and soft-good (+1,600) industry groups experienced positive growth. Of significance within durables was electrical and electronic

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equipment, which increased 600. Textile mill products, up 1,000, accounted for a majority of the growth in nondurables. Wholesale and retail trade saw an increase of 3,000 jobs, with the retail division responsible for 93% of the expansion. This upturn pushed trade employment to 316,300, the highest level ever recorded. Major gains occurred in eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, and furniture and home furnishings. Favorable weather conditions continued to dictate construction activity, as 600 workers were added to the ranks. General building contractors were responsible for most of the increase, which pushed total construction to an all-time high of 93,200. Services rose 600 as a moderate decrease in membership organizations partially offset strong gains in business services. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities reported minor increases of 200 and 100, respectively. These major industry divisions also recorded record level employment totals during August.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS SEASONAL GROWTH

The government job count increased 1,200 in August, bringing the workforce total to 238,800, a gain of 1,900 over the same period a year ago. A loss of 400 workers in local education partially offset state educational institutions, which picked up 1,200 positions. Overall, state government gained 1,000, while the local sector lost 200 jobs. Federal government saw an advance of 400 workers.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT

Influenced by positive trends in both the private and public sectors, female nonfarm employment increased 2,800. This monthly gain caused female employment to be 17,100 greater than one year earlier. Approximately 64% of the monthly upturn was in the trade sector as retail trade merchants expanded their payrolls by 1,700 women. Wholesale trade moved upward 100 to 14,800. The number of females in manufacturing, spurred by recalls and more business activity, climbed 600 to 149,000 in August. Durable-good employment reached 39,200, a 700 advance over the month, while the nondurable industry group declined 100. The female job count in finance, insurance, and real estate rose 200 over the month and 2,100 above the year-ago level of 38,400. Industry divisions which reported no monthly change in female employment were construction; services; and transportation and public utilities.

In the public sector, total government female workers increased 200 to 130,400. State education rose 1,200 to 29,200, while local education dropped 400 to 58,600. On the plus side, total federal government rose 400 to 39,300. Female employment in the government sector increased 1,900 positions since August, 1986.

UNEMPLOYMENT HITS EIGHT-YEAR LOW IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell sharply to 4.9% in August, the lowest figure in almost eight years. This represented 80,600 jobless individuals, a drop of 10,900 from the July level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to the recall of workers from temporary layoffs in July, together with seasonal increases in trade and the educational sector of government. Economic growth pushed private sector employment to an all-time high. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.0% in August.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,653,500	1,653,500	1,634,600	1,638,200	1,637,800	1,619,300
Total Employment	1,572,900	1,562,000	1,534,700	1,556,400	1,553,000	1,518,200
Total Unemployment	80,600	91,500	99,900	81,800	84,800	101,100
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.5	6.1	5.0	5.2	6.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	232,820	233,290	220,970	229,050	229,210	223,760
Total Employment	223,360	222,690	210,160	220,670	220,130	214,730
Total Unemployment	9,460	10,600	10,810	8,380	9,080	9,030
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.5	4.9	3.7	4.0	4.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	332,240	330,080	323,030
Total Employment	318,830	315,140	306,650
Total Unemployment	13,410	14,940	16,380
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.5	5.1

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	121,615	122,105	119,470	120,302	119,951	118,124
Total Employment	114,527	114,652	111,515	113,081	112,727	110,067
Total Unemployment	7,088	7,453	7,955	7,221	7,224	8,057
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural employment increased 200 to 188,100 during August. The private sector (+500) was responsible for the overall rise. Trade, with an upturn of 500 jobs, experienced the largest gain. Retail trade was the sole contributor to this addition. Positive movement was also seen in manufacturing, which added 200 workers to the job count. Transportation and public utilities, responding to negative movement, lost 200 jobs over the month. Showing no change in employment were construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. The public sector, at 48,200, suffered a 300 loss in employment. Local government decreased by 300, while federal and state government remained unchanged from one month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Jobs in the Columbia area rose 600 to 214,000 in August. Within the private sector, trade recorded the largest upturn of 500 over the month. Most of the increase was centered in retail trade. Employees returning from vacations and layoffs contributed to an increase of 300 jobs in manufacturing. This addition was concentrated in nondurables. Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced a gain of 100. Posting a 200 decline in employment was construction. The industry divisions remaining constant were transportation and public utilities, and services. Government experienced a loss of 100 jobs as a gain of 100 employees in state government was more than offset by a loss of 200 local government jobs. Federal government held steady from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

A total of 2,400 employees were added to the payroll in Greenville-Spartanburg in August. The private sector experienced a gain of 1,500 positions. The largest increase occurred in trade as both the retail (+600) and wholesale (+100) sectors posted advances in employment. Manufacturing and services reported moderate growth during August as each industry division added 400 jobs. There were approximately 100 new positions in transportation and public utilities added from July to August. The number of jobs in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged from 22,000 and 11,700, respectively. Government employment, at 36,700, increased 900 from one month earlier. Local government led the way with an advance of 600, mostly school related. State government also registered a moderate pickup of 300. Federal government remained constant over the month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate in August held steady at 6.0% . . . as nonfarm employment increased 155,000 seasonally adjusted. This figure was below July's 296,000 rise, but nevertheless indicated that the economy continues to expand. Services led this advance, adding 90,000 workers to the payrolls. Also experiencing growth was finance, insurance, and real estate, which rose 25,000. Employment in manufacturing, trade, and construction remained unchanged in August.

Americans worked longer weeks during August . . . Average weekly hours for nonfarm workers rose to 35.0, an increase of 0.2 hour from July. The manufacturing workweek held steady at 41.0 hours, the fourth consecutive month at that level. Factory overtime was unchanged at 3.8 hours. The average pay rate for nonagricultural workers rose $0.07 to $9.03. Average weekly earnings for nonfarm personnel increased from $311.81 to $316.05, while factory workers earned $403.27, up $2.14.

Retail sales were up 1.3% last month . . . as consumers boosted their purchases at auto dealerships. A sharp 4.5% increase in auto sales was the driving force that pushed retail sales up. Food stores and general merchandise stores reported moderate gains of 1.0% and 0.5%, respectively. On the negative side, furniture and home furnishings dropped 1.5%, and building materials fell 1.1%, reflecting recent weakness in home-building. Excluding autos, retail sales rose 0.3%. Overall, durable-good purchases advanced 2.3%, while nondurables climbed 0.6%.

Producer prices remained constant from July to August . . . A 1.3% drop in food prices offset energy costs, which rose 1.5% during the month. September may bring favorable news as energy prices stabilize due to recent drops in spot-market oil prices. Excluding food and energy, which tend to move erratically, prices climbed 0.3%. Intermediate goods and capital equipment experienced moderate growth, recording gains of 0.4% and 0.2%, respectively.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.5% in August . . . or at a 5.8% annual rate, as inflation worries were renewed. A surge in energy and housing pushed prices to their sharpest increase since January, when a 0.7% advance was recorded. Energy costs jumped 1.7%, with gasoline prices rising 3.1%. Food prices inched up 0.1%. Excluding food and energy, consumer prices gained 0.4%. Housing costs were up 0.6%, while medical care grew by 0.4%. Apparel prices remained unchanged.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities was up 0.3% in August . . . A rise in export volume, coupled with the dollar's drop in foreign-currency trading, pushed production upward for the seventh consecutive month. Utilities rose 0.4%, while manufacturing output advanced 0.3%. Mining remained constant. Overall, durables increased 0.5% and nondurable goods inched up 0.1%.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Grumman Corp.'s Allied Division	Columbia	200-300	The New York-based company will build a manufacturing and storage center for aluminum parts. Grumman will begin hiring some of the initial 200 workers in October, with another 100 to be added later. It is estimated that the initial capital investment will be $5 million, with an additional $5 million to $10 million during the next several years.
NCR Corporation	Pickens	100	The Dayton, Ohio-based company will undergo a $2.5 million expansion by the end of 1987. NCR will develop and assemble personal computers.
Holson Corporation	Cherokee	100-250	The Connecticut-based company will move into a new industrial park, initially employing 100 workers and eventually as many as 250. Holson will manufacture photo albums and is expected to begin operations in mid-January, 1988.
Graco Metal Products	Greenville	40	The Pennsylvania-based company will open an assembly and distribution center in late 1987. Graco will manufacture infant furniture and supplies.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO EDGE UPWARD

During August, South Carolina's average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.03 to $8.13. Payroll gains were seen in both durables (+$0.02) and nondurables (+$0.03). Nondurables, at $8.05, recorded gains in food and kindred products (+$0.06), printing and publishing (+$0.06), and chemicals and allied products (+$0.05). Textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products advanced $0.04 each. Remaining constant were paper and allied products. Durables, at $8.28, were $0.13 greater than in August, 1986. Nearly all major hard-good industry groups reported increases. The largest over-the-month upturn was recorded in furniture and fixtures (+$0.11). Lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical reported gains of $0.05 each during August. Instruments and related products (-$0.03) posted the only decline. Overall, more overtime with premium pay contributed to the month's upward pace.

At the national level, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers were down $0.02 to $9.86. Durables and nondurables decreased $0.01 and $0.03, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
August, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.13	$ 8.10	$ 7.98	$ 9.00	$ 9.01	$ 9.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$338.21	$336.15	$328.78	$370.80	$372.11	$379.13
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.69	$ 98.64	$100.05	$108.20	$109.19	$115.38

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.89	$ 7.89	$ 7.81	$ 7.99	$ 7.98	$ 7.79
Average Weekly Earnings	$323.49	$321.91	$316.30	$329.99	$333.56	$322.51
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.39	$ 94.46	$ 96.26	$ 96.29	$ 97.88	$ 98.15

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.86	$ 9.88	$ 9.68
Average Weekly Earnings	$403.27	$401.13	$393.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$117.67	$117.70	$119.90

OVERTIME HOURS EXPAND IN AUGUST

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.4 hour more overtime in August than in the previous month. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced an increase of 0.3 and 0.4, respectively. This upturn was attributed to more demands for products. When compared to a year earlier, overtime hours increased 0.5 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.0	3.9
Durable Goods	4.4	4.1	3.9
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.0	4.0

WEEKLY HOURS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT RISE IN AUGUST

South Carolina's production workweek for manufacturing workers edged upward 0.1 hour to 41.6 during August. The soft-good sector climbed 0.1 hour to 41.2, while the hard-good sector held steady at 42.4 from the previous month. Within nondurables, food and kindred products (+1.2) reported the largest rise. Minute increases were seen in chemicals and allied products (+0.3), apparel and other textile products (+0.2), and printing and publishing (+0.1). Paper and allied products declined 0.3 of an hour, while no change was recorded in textile mill products. In durables, hourly gains were recorded in furniture and fixtures (+1.0); lumber and wood products (+0.6); stone, clay, and glass products (+0.5); and fabricated metal products (+0.4). Suffering from hourly losses were instruments and related products (-0.5), and electrical and electronic equipment (-0.3). Machinery, except electrical, remained constant from one month earlier. As a result of longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime worked, weekly hours advanced.

Across the nation, the production workweek for manufacturing workers gained 0.3 hour to 40.9. Likewise, a similar 0.3 hour addition was reported in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX GAINS MOMENTUM IN AUGUST

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose sharply to 108.8, 1.0 points greater than July's figure of 107.8. A 0.1 hour increase in average weekly hours along with a substantial upturn in production worker employment (+2,000) was responsible for the growth. All major industries, with the exception of textiles, experienced gains over the month. August's productivity index was 1.9 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.9.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

August, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.8	107.8	106.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	150.4	147.9	143.5
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.1	94.7	94.7
Textile Productivity Index	68.6	68.7	67.6
Apparel Productivity Index	100.2	99.1	101.3

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

South Carolina continued to receive abundant rainfall during the first half of September. Due to the excessive rains, virtually all fieldwork and harvest activities were slowed. The cotton and tobacco crop harvests were halted because of the high soil moisture level. However, the corn harvest was able to continue in some areas of the state. The corn crop was reported to be in fair to good condition. But, the soybean crop condition reported a more bleak outlook--ranging from poor to good condition. And South Carolina apples appear to be a quality fruit this year.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Clerk Typist	99	Clerk, General	99	12	X		$10,500	X		Union
Computer Programmer	57	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Lexington
Cytotechnologist	99	None	N/A	15	X		$16,000		X	Newberry
Exterminator	99	None	N/A	08	X		$13,000	X		Liberty
Nurse, Staff	99	Industrial Nurse	99	15	X		$17,508	X		Chester
Construction, Superintendent	65	None	N/A	14	X		$27,500	X		Marion
Market Analyst	33	None	N/A	18	X		$30,000	X		Greenville
Restaurant Manager	48	None	N/A	18	X		$18,000	X		Gaffney
Heavy Equipment Operator	66	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Surgical Technician	15	Cook, Short Order	02	12	X		$10,000	X		Kingstree
Pipefitter, Supervisor	43	Construction, Supt.	36	12	X		$25,000	X		Greenwood
Professor, Physics	24	Laboratory Supv.	36	19	X		$20,000	X		Sumter
Mechanical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000		X	Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 106,600 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1987

Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1987	Net Change From: Aug. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1386.4	1377.2	1342.6	+ 9.2	+ 43.8
Total Private	1147.6	1139.6	1105.7	+ 8.0	+ 41.9
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.6	- 0.1	0.0
Construction	93.2	92.6	90.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.6	13.5	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	5.0	4.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.5	8.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	44.7	44.7	42.5	0.0	+ 2.2
Electrical Work	9.1	9.2	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	370.0	366.4	365.6	+ 3.6	+ 4.4
Durable Goods	124.5	122.5	121.0	+ 2.0	+ 3.5
Nondurable Goods	245.5	243.9	244.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.3	58.2	56.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	17.4	17.4	16.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	3.5	3.5	2.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication	13.0	12.9	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.0	14.9	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electric Services	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	316.3	313.3	300.5	+ 3.0	+ 15.8
Wholesale Trade	59.7	59.5	57.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.5	33.5	31.6	0.0	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	14.1	13.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.2	26.0	25.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.8	8.8	8.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1987

Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1987	Net Change From: Aug. 1986
Retail Trade	256.6	253.8	243.0	+ 2.8	+ 13.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.5	11.5	10.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.2	6.2	5.9	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	31.7	31.3	29.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Department Stores	20.5	20.2	19.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Food Stores	45.8	45.5	41.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Grocery Stores	43.1	42.8	39.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.7	66.5	62.7	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Banking	15.4	15.4	15.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.7	6.8	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	7.9	8.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.1	13.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	241.5	240.9	228.6	+ 0.6	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.1	25.1	23.5	0.0	+ 1.6
Health Services	48.3	48.2	46.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Hospitals	16.2	16.2	15.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	18.2	18.2	18.9	0.0	- 0.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.8	10.8	11.9	0.0	- 1.1
Total Government	238.8	237.6	236.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Total Federal Government	39.3	38.9	39.4	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Total State Government	81.4	80.4	79.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
State Education	29.2	28.0	28.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.5
Other State Government	52.2	52.4	50.4	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	118.1	118.3	118.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Local Education	58.6	59.0	60.6	- 0.4	- 2.0
Other Local Government	59.5	59.3	57.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
Manufacturing	370.0	366.4	365.6	+ 3.6	+ 4.4
Durable Goods	124.5	122.5	121.0	+ 2.0	+ 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	16.1	15.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.2	5.3	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.3	4.4	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.0	11.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.8	2.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.8	15.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.6	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.2	30.1	28.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Construction and Related Machinery	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.6	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.6	6.4	6.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.2	6.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.6	20.0	20.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	2.2	3.0	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.5	8.3	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.5	2.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	9.1	8.7	8.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	4.9	5.6	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.4	2.9	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.5	3.7	+ 0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	245.5	243.9	244.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.7	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Meat Products	5.0	5.2	5.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1987

Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
Textile Mill Products	104.8	103.8	103.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.4	27.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	29.9	30.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.1	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.6	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.8	6.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.7	3.8	- 0.2	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.5	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.6	8.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.2	43.9	44.8	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.5	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.7	6.6	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.1	14.5	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	2.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	5.9	6.1	6.6	- 0.2	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	8.8	8.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.1	16.2	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	31.9	32.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.4	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	21.2	21.0	21.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.7	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.9	9.8	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1987

Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Net Change From:	
				Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1387.7	1381.6	1343.5	+ 6.1	+ 44.2
Total Private	1130.8	1126.5	1089.5	+ 4.3	+ 41.3
Construction	90.8	90.4	88.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Manufacturing	368.8	368.0	364.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.5
Durable Goods	124.5	123.4	121.1	+ 1.1	+ 3.4
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.9	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	10.9	11.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.2	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.8	15.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.3	28.8	0.0	+ 1.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.5	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.7	20.5	20.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	244.3	244.6	243.4	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.5	15.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	104.3	104.4	102.8	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.7	27.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.1	29.8	29.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.3	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.2	45.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.3	14.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	9.0	8.8	- 0.2	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.9	16.0	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	31.9	32.1	0.0	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.5	15.1	- 0.2	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.1	58.1	56.1	0.0	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	17.2	17.4	16.5	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication	13.0	12.9	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.8	15.0	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	308.5	306.9	293.1	+ 1.6	+15.4
Wholesale Trade	58.8	58.9	56.6	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Retail Trade	249.7	248.0	236.4	+ 1.7	+13.3
General Merchandise Stores	31.9	31.7	30.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Food Stores	44.7	44.3	40.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.4	64.8	61.4	+ 0.6	+ 4.0
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.1	13.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	237.6	236.6	224.9	+ 1.0	+12.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.3	21.9	20.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Educational Services	21.0	21.0	21.8	0.0	- 0.8
Total Government	256.9	255.1	254.0	+ 1.8	+ 2.9
Total Federal Government	39.1	37.7	39.2	+ 1.4	- 0.1
Total State Government	85.3	82.7	82.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	132.5	134.7	132.8	- 2.2	- 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	301.9	299.5	297.0	214.0	213.4	215.8
Construction	22.0	22.0	23.1	14.8	15.0	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.2	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.9	98.5	99.2	29.6	29.3	28.3
Durable Goods	31.1	30.9	30.8	14.6	14.6	14.0
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	.9	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.3
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.6	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	11.5	11.6	3.3	3.3	3.2
Metal working Machinery	2.4	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.1	4.3	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.1	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.8	67.6	68.4	15.0	14.7	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Textile Mill Products	32.1	32.0	32.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.3	10.2	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.2	9.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.0	5.0	5.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.0	4.0	4.2	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.9	8.8	8.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.9	4.7	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	70.5	69.9	68.0	46.8	46.3	47.9
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.1	15.9	12.8	12.8	12.6
Retail Trade	54.3	53.8	52.1	34.0	33.5	35.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	6.8	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.7	11.7	11.5	18.1	18.0	17.7
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services	50.5	50.1	48.6	39.4	39.4	39.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.7	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	7.9	7.9	7.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	3.0
Total Government	36.7	35.8	35.6	54.5	54.6	57.9
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.1	7.9
Total State Government	11.1	10.8	11.7	31.4	31.3	32.5
Total Local Government	23.6	23.0	21.9	15.0	15.2	17.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1987

Industry	CHARLESTON Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	ROCK HILL Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	188.1	187.9	181.8	43.2	43.2	43.3
Construction	14.9	14.9	13.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.1	20.9	20.1	13.3	13.3	13.0
Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	11.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.0	8.7	10.9	11.0	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.3	9.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.9	47.4	45.7	9.1	9.1	9.1
Wholesale Trade	8.5	8.5	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.4	38.9	37.4	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.7	8.7	8.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	38.1	38.1	35.9	8.7	8.7	8.5
Total Government	48.2	48.5	48.6	4.8	4.8	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.1	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	13.0	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.1	16.4	16.7	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	FLORENCE Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.5	46.8	47.4	46.5	46.7	47.6
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	20.1	19.6	19.6	13.1	13.1	13.2
Durable Goods	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.1	9.1	9.2
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.1	6.0	5.8	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total Government	5.6	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1987

Industry	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Net Change From Jul. 1987	Net Change From Aug. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	629.5	626.7	612.4	+ 2.8	+17.1
Total Private	499.1	496.5	482.5	+ 2.6	+16.6
Construction	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	149.0	148.4	148.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	39.2	38.5	38.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.0	12.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	2.9	3.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	109.8	109.9	109.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.3	5.2	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.2	44.1	43.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.8	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	12.9	12.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	37.3	37.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.3	12.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.9	12.9	12.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	152.5	150.7	145.0	+ 1.8	+ 7.5
Wholesale Trade	14.8	14.7	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	137.7	136.0	130.8	+ 1.7	+ 6.9
General Merchandise Stores	24.0	23.7	22.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Food Stores	21.0	20.9	19.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.5	40.3	38.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Banking	11.4	11.5	11.4	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	7.7	7.6	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	136.7	136.7	130.6	0.0	+ 6.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.2	16.2	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Health Services	39.6	39.6	38.3	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	13.3	13.3	13.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	11.2	11.2	11.6	0.0	- 0.4
Total Government	130.4	130.2	129.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Total Federal Government	12.5	12.4	12.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	44.2	43.8	43.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
State Education	13.4	12.9	13.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Other State Government	30.8	30.9	29.8	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	73.7	74.0	74.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
Local Education	44.5	44.9	46.1	- 0.4	- 1.6
Other Local Government	29.2	29.1	28.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

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TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
MANUFACTURING	287.9	285.9	285.7	338.21	336.15	328.78	41.6	41.5	41.2	8.13	8.10	7.98
DURABLE GOODS	96.2	94.6	93.5	351.07	350.22	339.04	42.4	42.4	41.6	8.28	8.26	8.15
Lumber and Wood Products	13.2	13.3	12.8	304.72	298.29	299.32	41.8	41.2	41.4	7.29	7.24	7.23
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.7	290.58	279.10	286.18	41.1	40.1	41.0	7.07	6.96	6.98
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.5	8.5	432.44	425.48	394.20	46.3	45.8	43.8	9.34	9.29	9.00
Fabricated Metal Products	12.5	12.3	11.9	333.33	328.86	322.40	41.0	40.6	40.0	8.13	8.10	8.06
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.5	21.4	20.5	370.64	368.47	362.10	43.4	43.4	42.4	8.54	8.49	8.54
Special Industry Machinery	4.4	4.3	4.0	356.50	355.21	356.21	42.9	42.9	43.6	8.31	8.28	8.17
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.7	15.2	15.7	312.98	313.65	296.54	40.7	41.0	40.4	7.69	7.65	7.34
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.2	4.6	347.39	352.72	312.44	43.1	43.6	39.7	8.06	8.09	7.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	191.7	191.3	192.2	331.66	329.62	322.70	41.2	41.1	40.9	8.05	8.02	7.89
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.5	10.5	280.35	269.47	286.44	39.1	37.9	40.4	7.17	7.11	7.09
Textile Mill Products	90.6	90.7	90.7	315.09	313.41	301.58	41.9	41.9	41.2	7.52	7.48	7.32
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.2	24.9	24.8	323.42	321.39	306.18	42.5	42.4	41.6	7.61	7.58	7.36
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.2	26.9	27.0	326.27	325.03	307.85	41.3	41.3	40.4	7.90	7.87	7.62
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.3	279.07	275.65	268.49	40.8	40.3	39.6	6.84	6.84	6.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.3	12.2	12.0	323.33	318.86	318.93	42.1	41.9	41.8	7.68	7.61	7.63
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.9	3.0	302.65	309.26	312.99	40.3	40.8	41.9	7.51	7.58	7.47
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.7	8.4	8.3	294.34	289.71	282.53	43.8	43.5	43.6	6.72	6.66	6.48
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.9	36.7	37.3	203.90	201.32	199.73	37.9	37.7	37.9	5.38	5.34	5.27
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.7	8.6	204.61	197.88	191.38	39.5	38.8	38.2	5.18	5.10	5.01
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.8	11.7	11.9	173.99	173.24	174.97	35.8	35.5	36.3	4.86	4.88	4.82
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.5	531.08	534.70	544.05	44.0	44.3	45.3	12.07	12.07	12.01
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.6	329.38	326.23	302.02	38.3	38.2	36.3	8.60	8.54	8.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.7	19.6	20.0	504.18	498.52	498.95	42.8	42.5	42.5	11.78	11.73	11.74

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
August, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.3	15.2	14.6	370.80	372.11	379.13	41.2	41.3	41.3	9.00	9.01	9.18
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.8	364.20	362.08	361.54	42.3	42.2	41.7	8.61	8.58	8.67
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	5.8	380.95	388.00	404.96	39.6	40.0	40.7	9.62	9.70	9.95

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.8	20.6	19.6	323.49	321.91	316.30	41.0	40.8	40.5	7.89	7.89	7.81
Durable Goods	9.7	9.6	9.2	296.86	294.84	292.25	40.5	40.5	40.2	7.33	7.28	7.27
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.0	313.39	309.37	288.86	40.7	40.6	40.8	7.70	7.62	7.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.5	324.42	316.81	341.48	40.3	39.9	41.9	8.05	7.94	8.15
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.0	10.4	349.02	346.45	338.64	41.5	41.0	40.8	8.41	8.45	8.30
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	300.94	294.92	278.39	41.0	40.4	39.1	7.34	7.30	7.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.0	1.9	191.78	186.92	181.82	39.3	38.7	37.8	4.88	4.83	4.81

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Jul. 1987	Aug. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.3	74.3	74.3	329.99	333.56	322.51	41.3	41.8	41.4	7.99	7.98	7.79
Durable Goods	22.5	22.4	21.9	346.92	346.83	338.13	42.0	42.4	41.9	8.26	8.18	8.07
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	8.0	380.18	384.54	372.78	43.4	44.2	43.6	8.76	8.70	8.55
Nondurable Goods	51.8	51.9	52.4	323.08	327.44	316.42	41.0	41.5	41.2	7.88	7.89	7.68
Textile Mill Products	27.9	27.9	28.0	311.06	314.00	302.95	41.2	41.7	41.5	7.55	7.53	7.30
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.7	8.7	8.8	314.16	318.06	303.14	40.8	41.2	40.8	7.70	7.72	7.43
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.5	323.05	324.86	316.83	41.9	42.3	42.7	7.71	7.68	7.42
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	251.23	244.85	239.04	37.0	36.6	36.0	6.79	6.69	6.64
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	2.9	2.8	312.18	310.46	302.31	43.0	43.3	42.4	7.26	7.17	7.13
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.3	7.4	7.6	192.47	196.22	180.50	37.3	38.1	36.1	5.16	5.15	5.00
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	161.33	158.41	133.40	36.5	36.5	32.3	4.42	4.34	4.13
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	422.88	419.89	423.42	42.5	42.2	42.9	9.95	9.95	9.87

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

AUGUST, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JULY 1987	AUG. 1986
Abbeville	6,690	6,600	6,130	3,270	3,210	3,180	3,420	3,390	2,950
Aiken	42,700	42,900	43,400	17,700	17,800	18,000	25,000	25,100	25,400
Allendale	2,850	2,840	2,630	1,040	1,040	1,030	1,810	1,800	1,600
Anderson	47,500	46,800	47,400	20,100	19,600	19,600	27,400	27,200	27,800
Bamberg	4,610	4,560	4,290	1,480	1,460	1,450	3,130	3,100	2,840
Barnwell	8,440	8,020	7,710	3,150	2,830	3,220	5,290	5,190	4,490
Beaufort	33,620	32,740	31,450	1,220	1,230	1,250	32,400	31,510	30,200
Berkeley	23,600	23,400	22,400	6,100	6,000	5,900	17,500	17,400	16,500
Calhoun	3,880	3,880	3,900	2,090	2,110	2,250	1,790	1,770	1,650
Charleston	147,200	147,200	143,200	10,200	10,100	9,600	137,000	137,100	133,600
Cherokee	18,010	17,730	15,650	8,390	8,220	7,790	9,620	9,510	7,860
Chester	12,130	12,050	11,280	5,460	5,430	5,540	6,670	6,620	5,740
Chesterfield	13,360	12,980	12,350	7,330	7,060	6,970	6,030	5,920	5,380
Clarendon	6,090	6,130	5,970	1,540	1,600	1,620	4,550	4,530	4,350
Colleton	9,420	9,320	9,020	2,190	2,210	2,280	7,230	7,110	6,740
Darlington	20,710	20,300	19,190	7,060	6,830	6,840	13,650	13,470	12,350
Dillon	9,430	9,350	8,690	3,680	3,640	3,570	5,750	5,710	5,120
Dorchester	17,300	17,300	16,200	4,800	4,800	4,600	12,500	12,500	11,600
Edgefield	4,610	4,560	4,420	2,010	1,990	2,050	2,600	2,570	2,370
Fairfield	6,920	6,640	6,340	2,190	2,150	2,150	4,730	4,490	4,190
Florence	46,500	46,700	47,600	13,100	13,100	13,200	33,400	33,600	34,400
Georgetown	16,540	16,250	15,190	3,760	3,600	4,120	12,780	12,650	11,070
Greenville	173,700	172,400	170,200	50,300	50,200	50,000	123,400	122,200	120,200
Greenwood	28,690	28,340	26,580	11,120	11,050	11,040	17,570	17,290	15,540
Hampton	5,440	5,400	5,030	1,590	1,590	1,660	3,850	3,810	3,370
Horry	60,240	60,040	56,760	5,450	5,360	5,310	54,790	54,680	51,450
Jasper	2,470	3,170	3,060	220	220	210	2,250	2,950	2,850
Kershaw	16,460	16,130	14,680	6,450	6,190	6,320	10,010	9,940	8,360
Lancaster	18,720	18,540	17,160	8,310	8,280	8,530	10,410	10,260	8,630
Laurens	19,600	19,450	17,250	7,700	7,690	7,390	11,900	11,760	9,860
Lee	2,970	2,970	2,940	950	950	910	2,020	2,020	2,030
Lexington	49,700	49,500	48,500	14,000	13,900	13,400	35,700	35,600	35,100
McCormick	2,220	2,170	1,830	750	740	790	1,470	1,430	1,040
Marion	12,220	11,960	10,900	4,940	4,800	4,790	7,280	7,160	6,110
Marlboro	8,150	8,100	7,880	3,660	3,640	3,650	4,490	4,460	4,230
Newberry	11,850	11,730	10,920	4,970	4,930	5,010	6,880	6,800	5,910
Oconee	23,260	22,950	21,740	9,520	9,470	9,560	13,740	13,480	12,180
Orangeburg	29,500	29,240	26,590	9,240	9,160	8,400	20,260	20,080	18,190
Pickens	32,700	32,200	32,400	11,500	11,400	11,800	21,200	20,800	20,600
Richland	164,300	163,900	167,200	15,600	15,400	14,900	148,700	148,500	152,300
Saluda	3,250	3,200	3,020	1,280	1,250	1,130	1,970	1,950	1,890
Spartanburg	95,500	94,900	94,400	37,100	36,900	37,400	58,400	58,000	57,000
Sumter	30,780	30,870	32,290	8,750	8,710	8,780	22,030	22,160	23,510
Union	11,000	10,930	10,980	6,180	6,130	6,030	4,820	4,800	4,950
Williamsburg	10,690	10,680	10,980	4,020	3,990	4,240	6,670	6,690	6,740
York	43,200	43,200	43,300	13,300	13,300	13,000	29,900	29,900	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
August, 1987

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	AUG. 1987	JUL. 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JUL. 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JUL. 1987	AUG. 1986
ABBEVILLE-----	10,260	10,320	10,530	680	790	1,090	6.6	7.7	10.4
AIKEN---------	60,320	60,320	59,200	2,530	2,830	2,960	4.2	4.7	5.0
ALLENDALE-----	4,440	4,510	4,530	340	400	440	7.7	8.9	9.7
ANDERSON------	66,580	66,280	66,660	3,340	3,960	4,680	5.0	6.0	7.0
BAMBERG-------	6,950	7,020	7,140	570	680	680	8.2	9.7	9.5
BARNWELL------	9,870	9,910	9,850	690	1,110	780	7.0	11.2	7.9
BEAUFORT------	36,560	36,100	37,350	1,150	1,360	1,390	3.1	3.8	3.7
BERKELEY------	52,700	52,890	50,160	2,000	2,340	2,450	3.8	4.4	4.9
CALHOUN-------	5,100	5,160	5,650	380	390	500	7.5	7.6	8.8
CHARLESTON----	145,070	145,320	137,560	6,240	6,900	6,930	4.3	4.7	5.0
CHEROKEE------	22,770	22,730	21,800	1,110	1,290	1,420	4.9	5.7	6.5
CHESTER-------	14,010	14,240	14,310	1,030	1,280	1,260	7.4	9.0	8.8
CHESTERFIELD--	19,860	19,670	20,160	1,010	1,160	1,400	5.1	5.9	6.9
CLARENDON-----	11,450	11,690	12,220	1,120	1,190	1,330	9.8	10.2	10.9
COLLETON------	16,780	16,740	18,040	1,090	1,150	1,370	6.5	6.9	7.6
DARLINGTON----	27,990	27,810	28,600	2,110	2,340	2,590	7.5	8.4	9.1
DILLON--------	14,710	14,830	14,910	890	1,090	1,190	6.1	7.3	8.0
DORCHESTER----	35,040	35,080	33,260	1,220	1,360	1,430	3.5	3.9	4.3
EDGEFIELD-----	7,330	7,330	7,740	340	380	520	4.6	5.2	6.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,200	8,970	9,310	640	700	810	7.0	7.8	8.7
FLORENCE------	54,780	55,120	55,110	3,390	3,850	4,070	6.2	7.0	7.4
GEORGETOWN----	21,190	21,170	21,350	1,410	1,560	1,740	6.7	7.4	8.1
GREENVILLE----	171,910	170,330	166,820	6,950	7,280	8,160	4.0	4.3	4.9
GREENWOOD-----	28,400	28,430	29,180	1,760	1,970	2,590	6.2	6.9	8.9
HAMPTON-------	7,340	7,450	7,480	460	620	600	6.3	8.3	8.0
HORRY---------	67,980	68,840	69,820	3,430	3,890	3,980	5.0	5.7	5.7
JASPER--------	6,010	5,980	6,140	330	360	410	5.5	6.0	6.7
KERSHAW-------	19,230	19,170	18,970	1,150	1,350	1,540	6.0	7.0	8.1
LANCASTER-----	25,220	25,310	25,560	1,490	1,670	2,100	5.9	6.6	8.2
LAURENS-------	23,380	23,500	22,800	1,330	1,490	1,870	5.7	6.3	8.2
LEE-----------	7,740	8,010	8,200	450	650	690	5.8	8.1	8.4
LEXINGTON-----	89,290	89,450	87,350	2,600	2,970	2,990	2.9	3.3	3.4
McCORMICK-----	3,060	3,050	2,890	260	280	310	8.5	9.2	10.7
MARION--------	14,600	14,310	14,460	1,170	1,320	1,480	8.0	9.2	10.2
MARLBORO------	11,300	11,460	12,190	870	930	1,360	7.7	8.1	11.2
NEWBERRY------	15,210	15,320	15,480	890	1,030	1,140	5.9	6.7	7.4
OCONEE--------	27,610	27,600	28,490	1,430	1,670	2,070	5.2	6.1	7.3
ORANGEBURG----	39,270	39,370	39,580	2,890	3,090	4,060	7.4	7.8	10.3
PICKENS-------	47,260	47,650	45,980	1,890	2,800	2,340	4.0	5.9	5.1
RICHLAND------	139,750	139,770	136,410	5,770	6,120	6,040	4.1	4.4	4.4
SALUDA--------	7,580	7,580	7,650	310	360	470	4.1	4.7	6.1
SPARTANBURG---	113,080	112,110	110,240	4,580	4,860	5,880	4.1	4.3	5.3
SUMTER--------	34,590	34,990	36,140	2,250	2,640	2,950	6.5	7.5	8.2
UNION---------	14,650	14,620	14,700	920	1,010	1,380	6.3	6.9	9.4
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,810	16,800	16,960	1,220	1,270	1,310	7.3	7.6	7.7
YORK----------	69,310	69,320	65,570	2,900	3,800	3,200	4.2	5.5	4.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1987

							UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	AUG. 1987	JUL. 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JUL. 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JUL. 1987	AUG. 1986	AUG. 1987	JUL. 1987	AUG. 1986
ANDERSON	12,840	12,810	12,930	12,000	11,820	11,760	840	990	1,170	6.5	7.7	9.0
CHARLESTON	38,820	38,880	36,810	37,190	37,080	35,000	1,630	1,800	1,810	4.2	4.6	4.9
COLUMBIA	45,690	45,720	44,630	43,440	43,330	42,270	2,250	2,390	2,360	4.9	5.2	5.3
FLORENCE	15,090	15,180	15,170	14,210	14,180	14,110	880	1,000	1,060	5.8	6.6	7.0
GREENVILLE	33,390	33,090	32,460	31,770	31,400	30,560	1,620	1,690	1,900	4.9	5.1	5.9
GREENWOOD	10,180	10,200	10,460	9,570	9,510	9,560	610	690	900	6.0	6.8	8.6
MYRTLE BEACH	12,320	12,450	12,640	11,890	11,960	12,130	430	490	510	3.5	3.9	4.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,210	23,300	22,090	21,690	21,620	20,410	1,520	1,680	1,680	6.5	7.2	7.6
ROCK HILL	22,060	22,120	20,950	20,960	20,680	19,740	1,100	1,440	1,210	5.0	6.5	5.8
SPARTANBURG	23,080	22,900	22,560	21,960	21,710	21,120	1,120	1,190	1,440	4.9	5.2	6.4
SUMTER	10,490	10,620	10,970	9,790	9,800	10,050	700	820	920	6.7	7.7	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagriculturl wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Myra Smith, Gerri Taylor, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Lynn Rollins, Barbara Allen, Glenn Murray, and Sam McClary.